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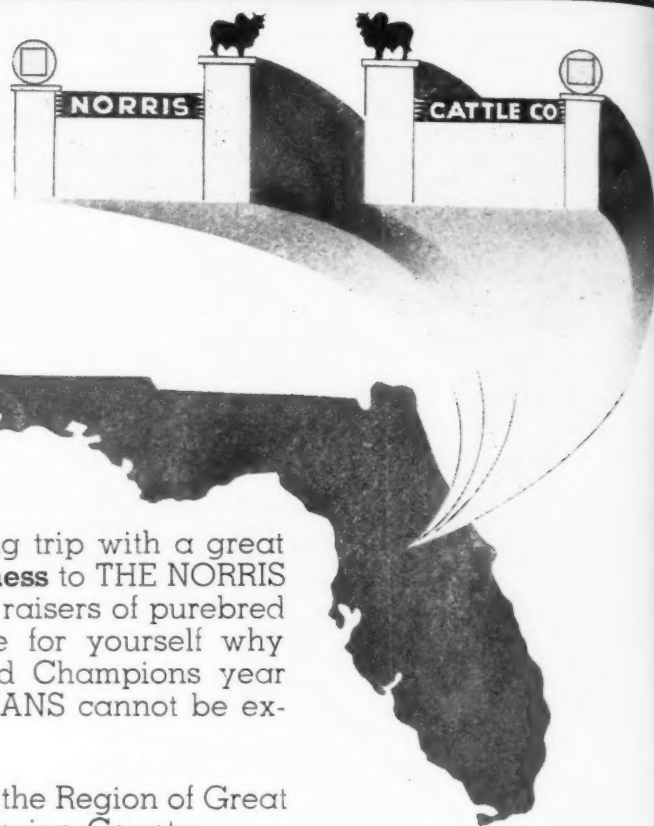
## CATTLE PRODUCER

• THE CATTLEMAN'S BUSINESS MAGAZINE

IN THIS ISSUE: • PURPLE STAMP  
YOU CAN'T EAT GRASS • STATE MEETINGS  
FRENCHMAN NAMED KELLY • RANGE SURVEYS

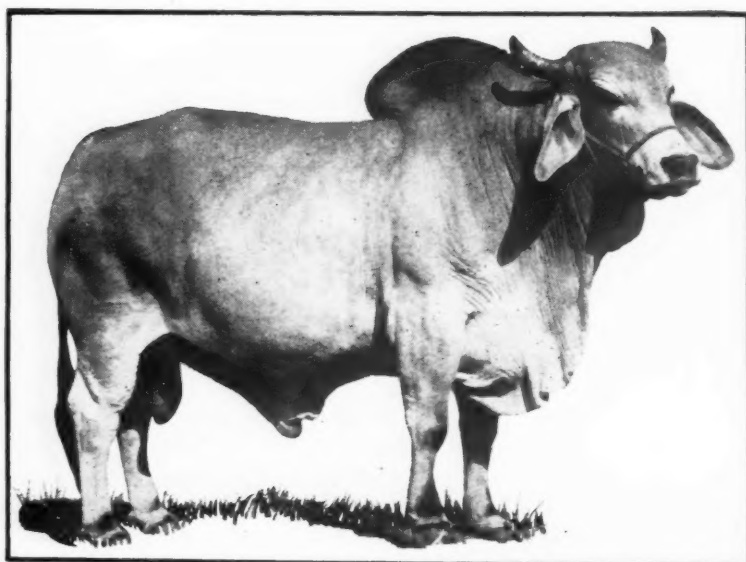
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There's a lot of helpful data on the care of livestock embodied in the new 1950 edition of the Franklin catalog.

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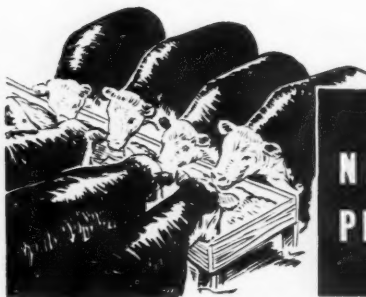
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To The  
EDITOR

**REAL STORM**—We have winter at last. About 6 inches of snow here. Sure had a wonderful fall, though. Cattle are in good shape and ranchers seem to have an adequate amount of feed on hand.  
—W. A. Hicks, Sublette County, Wyo.

**GOOD WEATHER**—We are having nice weather; no snow. More cattle on feed around here now than last year.  
—O. G. Sabin, Fairbault County, Minn.

**VARIETY OF WEATHER**—Have a very mild winter so far; no cold at all. Cattle are in good condition and grass is good. Had a Gulf storm in October; did a lot of damage to our cotton and rice. Now we are having a lot of rain.  
—Cornelius Cattle Co., Matagorda County, Texas.

**THE BIG SHOW**—Just got back from the big stock show in Chicago. Had a good time; shipped a load of feeder steers. They were in corn two months.

(Continued on Page 36)

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515 COOPER BUILDING, DENVER 2, COLO.

F. E. MOLLIN.....Managing Editor  
DAVID O. APPLETON.....Editor  
RADFORD HALL.....Business Manager

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AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER



# The Lookout

—By F. E. MOLLIN

More cattle on farms, more hogs raised and a reversal of the past decline in sheep and lamb numbers—these are the highlights of the outlook for meat animals in 1950, says the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Meat production is likely to set a peacetime record and consumption per person should rise from the 147 pounds in 1949 to 150 pounds in 1950.

Prices of cattle probably will average nearly as high as in 1949, if demand does not change greatly.

Plenty of feed will be munched, for 1949 feed production was second only to the previous year and there is a record holdover of old grain, making total feed supplies the largest.

Consumption of food generally is expected to be about as high as in 1949 even though a slight easing off in over-all business activity is expected.

Production costs will decline only slightly.

Things to watch to give you an idea of what might be coming are listed by Charles A. Burmeister, expert government statistician: (1) Because of the importance of consumer income in determining meat prices, watch trends in the level of employment and wages paid (it is interesting to note AFL will seek further wage increases this year); (2) another factor that determines demand for meat is the number of consumers, hence watch the rate of increase. Population will increase 15,000,000 or more in the next decade.

The shorter workday and workweek are changing eating habits. Shift is from the starchy foods and fats to the proteins, fruits and vegetables. Better refrigeration is contributing to the change. Some of the increase in demand for beef in relation to that for pork which evidently has occurred may have resulted because of improved refrigeration in rural areas and smaller towns.

The stockman is producing more meat per breeding animal these days. Calf crops have increased from 74 per 100 cows kept 20 years ago to 84 now.

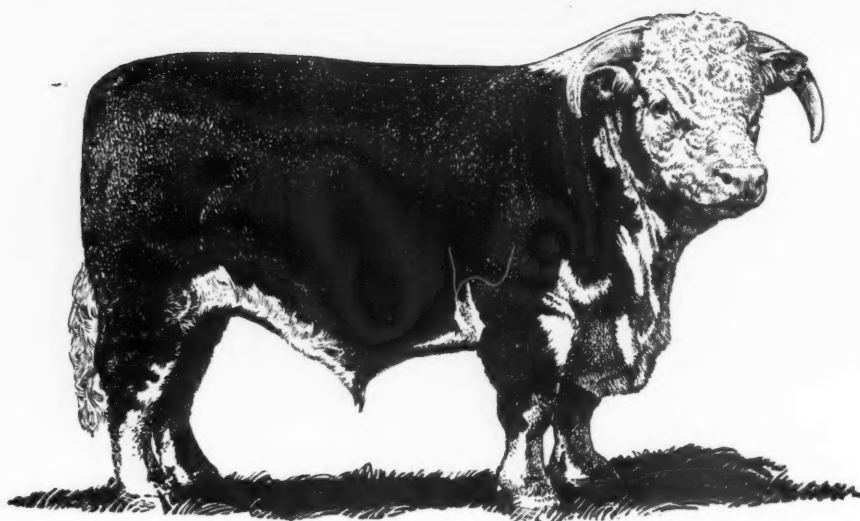
In the early 1920's cattlemen could sell only about 30 head of cattle and calves yearly for each 100 head on farms and hold numbers constant. Today this has gone up to 40 head.

Indications are that fewer cattle will be fed in 1950 (cattle on feed Jan. 1, 1950, are expected to be about the same as a year ago). But the rise in prices of fed cattle late in 1949 may be an incentive for some to feed more calves and yearlings for the 1950 market. Many people look for price trends in one year to be repeated the next.

Cattle slaughter in 1950 is expected to be about the same or slightly smaller than in 1949.

The upward trend in cattle numbers probably will continue and go as high as 90,000,000 to 95,000,000 head.

Concludes Burmeister: "If our national economy continues to make gains like those of the past decade and the purchasing power of consumers remains at present levels or is further increased, we can anticipate a continued strong demand for beef, because beef is one of the most preferred foods. Cattle and grass are synonymous, and grassland agriculture is the keystone of sound soil conservation."



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## Why Not Equal Care In Spending?

**I**N a couple of months we will have filled out our income tax blank to the very best of our ability and our check for the tax will be in the mail or over the counter before Mar. 15. And if there is a mistake in the process, it's fairly certain that it will be called to our attention.

In other words, when it comes to collecting income taxes the government is efficient and thorough. This is true likewise of excise taxes and import fees.

Now stop and think a minute about how the government handles this money it so efficiently gathers. The first thing that comes to mind perhaps is the way money is so elaborately appropriated for almost everything. But this is not all. The actual spending is often done in ways far from efficient and careful. We'll cite a case or two of the many that were unearthed by the Hoover commission:

**No. 1.** The army tore down a \$16,000,000 camp in Alaska and shipped the lumber to Seattle, Wash. Another government department acquired the lumber there and shipped it back to a point not 10 miles from the original campsite.

**No. 2.** The federal government owns 848,567 typewriters. About 235,000 persons on the federal pay roll use typewriters on a full-time or part-time basis. This means that the federal government owns 3.6 typewriters for every employee who uses one.

We could quote many other examples of inefficiency and duplication of effort and waste in government when it comes to spending. What is needed is a check on expenditures that is as thorough and exact as the system the government applies to the collection of revenue.

## Our Great Asset

**P**ERHAPS the outstanding advantage of rural living over that of life in the city is the traditional community gathering, and it is encouraging to see that the advent of fast and plentiful transportation has not discouraged these meetings.

It would have been logical to say that as more and more airplanes, automobiles and busses appeared on the scene, people would forsake their home gatherings for the broadened acquaintances they could so easily reach.

Actually, however, as you attend the local gatherings of stockmen, you suspect the automobile perhaps has made

the community meetings grow. At any rate, they are well attended and almost always include the women and children—in which case, if you are lucky enough to be there, you will meet many fine families and probably get a mighty good meal.

Nothing can ever be a satisfactory substitute for the face-to-face association that people have at these gatherings, and nothing is quite so conducive to social wellbeing. And from a purely business point of view, they are of the highest value, too. The local meeting, in the case of the stockmen, is the very foundation for effective broader organization of stockmen, such as state and national, which now is necessary because of the growing complication of our way of life.

So, we on the PRODUCER staff and in the American National headquarters at the start of this New Year feel impelled to express our admiration for this spirit of neighborliness and good business, and to express also the wish that it may be long continued. These meetings are an asset to the immediate community, to the state and to the "national community."

### RING IN THE NEW



## More Grassland

**W**E are publishing on Page 10 an article entitled, "Livestock Picture Changing." Mr. Burmeister therein refers to millions of acres of pasture that have become available for the production of cattle and sheep.

The near future will undoubtedly see even more acres added as pasture land. Much wheat and corn land and some cotton and rice acreages, because of excessive production the past several

years, will be shifted to other uses, some to other cultivated crops, to be sure, but mostly the changeover will be to irrigated pasture, to alfalfa, or grass in some form.

It would be interesting to have a fairly exact count of the acres that will thus be available for feed. Certainly many of the new farmers will have little or no base for acreage allotments for wheat, for instance, on pasture land broken up in the past several years. The aggregate of acreage taken out of the surplus production, we can be sure will be great.

Thus is provided a base for continued increase in cattle and sheep numbers, and quoting from Mr. Burmeister, "grassland agriculture is the keystone of sound soil conservation."

## Applying Grazing Research Findings

**T**HE annual report of the chief of the Forest Service stresses research work and the advantages that flow from it. The report points out that:

Forest Service experiments show that moderate stocking and good management will result in increased forage and greater livestock production. In a six-year study at the Manitou Experimental Range in Colorado, the average net return on moderately stocked range was \$735 per section. With heavy stocking, average returns were only \$484 per section. In addition, heavy stocking caused damage to forage and soil.

We can well understand how such results are obtained in a blocked-out research pasture, but the questions remains, How can this kind of stocking be applied to the average allotment and still leave the stockman in business?

One of the big problems on the forest is management—getting the animals to use grass where it is lush and still bypass those areas which by habit or convenience the animals frequent and perhaps overuse. It is manifestly unfair to stockmen for the Forest Service to make heavy cuts because of overuse on well located natural parks when abundant feed grows on other areas of the allotment.

Therefore, while research is valuable, it seems to us to be even more important to find ways of putting the research findings into practical application, so they will be a help rather than a detriment to the permittees' livestock operations.

Certainly progress along this line could be made if the Forest Service cooperated with permittees in needed improvements on their allotments.

# YOU CAN'T EAT GRASS

OF PRIME IMPORTANCE to the cattleman of today is, What return can he get per dollar invested in land, cattle, labor, etc.? That point was brought out early in an address delivered by Alan Rogers, chairman of the American National's public relations committee, before the Southwestern Livestock Production and Conservation Clinic at Oklahoma City in November.

Using some of his own personal experiences as background and illustration, Mr. Rogers, who lives at Ellensburg, Wash., explained that when he decided to make a change from his operation as a range operator running cattle in the valleys and foothills of the Cascade Mountains in the Northwest, he gave considerable thought to what he considered to be antiquated methods of beef production. "It seemed to me that the raising of cattle should be considered as a business. If this contention was right, costs of production were of paramount importance. After considerable investigation, I decided that an irrigated pasture type of operation might reduce my cost per pound of beef produced. With this in mind, I disposed of our range holdings and purchased several ranches which, subsequently, I put into irrigated pastures. I might say that I have never regretted making this change."

Continued Mr. Rogers: "We produced in 1949 639 pounds of beef per acre on improved irrigated pastures at a reasonable cost per pound. On our native improved pastures, the production per acre fell to 434 pounds and the cost rose . . . Many things, of course, enter into the picture. In the first place, we get about a 93 per cent calf crop weaned. Our death loss is less than 1 per cent. Our labor costs are very small based on the pounds of beef produced. Our cattle all 'kill'. We do not have to sell feeder cattle. The last bunch of spayed heifers that we sold this year dressed 56 per cent plus.

"There is another favorable factor in this type of intensified beef production, and that is our marketing. If we get a so-called 'hot market,' we are able to get our cattle to the slaughter plants in the Puget Sound area within four hours after we receive the order. Under the range type of management, where we had to get the cattle out of the mountains, it sometimes took us as much as 10 days to make delivery."

"I know," the public relations head said, "that by proper grazing, pasture rotation, water development and other good management methods range operators are likewise producing meat more efficiently than formerly and maintaining their good grass cover. We all can still do better." The speaker then went on to discuss some of the problems and opportunities presented by the "business" of growing livestock . . . "I would like to emphasize again that in order to have a sound livestock economy we must have a broad market which we can supply with meat at a price which the largest number of consumers can afford to pay. I question whether any of us are putting enough study into this matter of lowering our production costs.

"Without going into the details of the tremendous growth of our national population, I would like to call your attention to the fact that there are 53 head of cattle and calves per 100 persons in this country as of 1949. We must maintain that relationship of cattle to humans because that number of cattle surely are needed. This means, again, that we must make improvements in production

(Continued on Page 26)

## Self-Serve Meats Finding Favor

Meat sales increased in 46 out of 51 stores that converted their service meat departments to the prepackaged, self-service method of merchandising, according to a report prepared by the Production and Marketing Administration of the USDA, and customer reaction was found good at all but two out of 97 stores surveyed. The number of stores having self-service meat departments

rose from about 400 in operation at the time of study to about 1,200 in less than a year.

Other factors than the shift to self-service may have been partly responsible for the increased sales—notably the fact that, in making the change, stores generally modernize their meat sections.

Items on which most reports of increases in sales were made are luncheon meats, beefsteaks, beef roasts, poultry and specialty products such as heart, liver, brains and tongue. There were decreases in a few stores in sales of smoked ham, seafoods, pork roasts and a few other individual items.

Principally, customers said they like the new method because it eliminates waiting, provides a better selection of meats and permits purchases in amounts to suit the household budget. On the debit side, some disliked the system because they miss the personal contact with store personnel and they prefer to see their meat being cut.

Important problems facing the trade in operating self-service meat departments were reported as (1) discoloration of the meat; (2) the need for improved packaging techniques, and (3) improving the efficiency of labor. Three-fourths of the retailers questioned said that fresh beef, veal, pork and lamb remained in salable condition in display cases for 48 to 72 hours. Most of them said 48 hours was the desirable limit.

## MEAT GOOD FOR OLDER PEOPLE

The importance of meat in the diet of older persons was emphasized in the educational meat exhibit installed by the national Live Stock and Meat Board at the 1949 International Livestock Exposition in Chicago. The nutrition phase presented results of a study conducted at Pennsylvania State College, in which it was found that persons over 50 who were on properly balanced diets which, however, included meat only twice a week made lower medical ratings in physical examinations than a group in the 50-59 year group that received 10 servings of meat per week—a total of 36 ounces, one-tenth of which was liver. This latter group at the end of the study had better blood tests, sturdier bones, greater resistance to infection and fatigue, better skin condition and better general health.

## MEAT DATA GOES ON TV

It is estimated that more than 2,000,000 persons were reached with timely information concerning meat, including care and storage; new ideas in meat cuts; tips on buying meat; meat cookery, and other phases, through a television program on the NBC's Farm and Home Hour, Tuesday, Nov. 29. The meat sequence occupied 12 minutes of the hour-and-a-half program. A demonstration on how to cook meat properly was a feature.

## Figures on State and Federal Land

The following recently compiled table shows a comparison of federal and state owned lands in the 11 western states as related to the total land area in those states (by acres):

State	Total Land Area	Federal (as of 1-1-44)	Per Cent of Total	State	Per Cent of Total
Arizona	72,838,400	53,362,701	73.26	9,899,027.87	12.20
California	99,617,280	46,733,293	46.91	750,000.00	.76
Colorado	66,341,120	25,392,805	38.28	3,182,600.40	4.80
Idaho	53,346,560	33,780,102	63.32	3,058,424.686	5.73
Montana	93,523,840	32,964,692	35.25	5,294,572.28	5.66
Nevada	70,285,440	60,975,558	86.75	96,375.17	.14
New Mexico	78,401,920	34,005,911	43.37	11,508,264.21	14.68
Oregon	61,188,480	32,787,090	53.58	842,832.82	1.38
Utah	52,597,760	37,983,177	72.21	130,465.94	.25
Washington	42,775,040	15,008,774	35.09	2,162,078.07	5.05
Wyoming	62,430,720	32,210,084	51.59	3,592,986.765	5.76
Total	753,346,560	405,204,187	53.79	40,517,928.211	5.38



# A FRENCHMAN NAMED KELLY

BY TOI KERTTULA

SOMEWHAT before the turn of the century, to the little mining town of Elliston came a bedraggled little Frenchman on a tall, rawboned horse. He claimed instant attention, for he was the smallest man on the tallest horse anyone there had ever seen. Further to add to the incongruity of the situation, behind them stumbled a decrepit old grey mare almost hidden under a gigantic pack. It seemed hardly possible that the grey could pack the load all day and that the little man could have hoisted it there in the first place. The business of the town came to a standstill as everyone watched the one-man parade move leisurely toward the livery stable.

Pete, the barber, who was also the town's philosopher and judge of all things human, spoke for the town when he said, "If that little dude wasn't such a greenhorn he'd load that pack on the camel and ride the pony. But then how would he lift it up there?"

Such minor details bothered the Frenchman not at all. After a hearty supper at the hotel he sauntered to the largest saloon to scout the prospects of a job.

"I hear the Pauper's Dream had some men quit yesterday," the bartender told him and motioned to a man sitting alone at a card table in the rear. "That's Kelly the Dream's superintendent, back there."

"Kelly, huh!" the Frenchman muttered. "No Kelly ever refused another Kelly a job." He emptied his glass and started for the back of the room.

Kelly, the Super, was a big, burly Irishman with a brogue that could roll a mile on a single R. He watched the stranger approach with casual interest. The little man came to a stop on the other side of the table, squared his shoulders and said, "Mr. Kelly, my name's Kelly. I'm looking for a job."

The Irishman took one look at his namesake and sprawled over the table in a fit of uncontrolled laughter. After a bit he managed to ask, "What can you do—cook?"

"I'm a teamster," French Kelly assured him haughtily. The Super's laughter choked off abruptly. He had been in town all day looking for a teamster and if he didn't find one soon the Dream would have to close for a lack of supplies. The little Frenchman didn't look much like a teamster—at least not of the breed that usually drove for the mine. But, maybe he could fill in for a few days until one came along.

"You're hired! You'll roll at six in the morning," the super told Kelly as he motioned him to the bar.

THE next morning, as he watched the mules being hooked up, Irish Kelly

had his misgivings. The road to the Dream was steep and treacherous, climbing more than a mile in ten. Looking down over the sheer drops on some of the curves had a way of getting on a teamster's nerves. About six months was the most even the best would stay. Perhaps, he mused, it was a fool stunt even to put this little bantam on the job.

Nonchalantly, French Kelly mounted the box and picked up the lines. He didn't do anything or say anything that the Super could notice, but the mules leaned lazily against their collars and the wagon was rolling. The perplexed Super scratched his head awhile, cursed softly and followed him down the road. By the time they had reached the mine Irish Kelly knew he had a teamster, and he shuddered at the thought of how close he had come to passing the little Frenchman off as a joke.

The routine was up to the mine with supplies one day and back the next with concentrates from the mill. Kelly moved from the hotel to a cabin close to the livery stable. The day Irish Kelly told him he was the best dern teamster in the mountains he promptly moved his cayuses from the livery stable to the company corral. The Super fumed and swore, but Kelly was the best dern teamster in the hills and the horses stayed

there, growing fat and lazy on generous portions of company oats and hay.

Kelly liked the town and the town liked Kelly. To incite their curiosity further, there was a vague sense of mystery about him. This was nothing strange in a land where almost every man was a fugitive from the past, but still, they asked each other, what was a man who could wrangle legal language like Kelly doing in this forsaken land herding mules?

Kelly never mentioned his past to anyone, not even to the extent of where his last job had been. Sometimes, on payday nights, when overcome by the warmth of good fellowship he would unconsciously lapse into legal jargon. Then a mere invitation to step up and name your poison would become a three-page proclamation of friendship and good will. To a slightly tipsy miner these had an ominous sound, especially the Latin phrases, and he was likely to step forward a bit uncertain as to whether he would get another drink or be hanged by the neck until dead. But, life being as it was a mere sling of the dice, a jolt of lightning was worth the chance, and whenever they could not understand what Kelly said they assumed he was buying.

(Continued on Page 32)

## SOME BULL!



# Changed Livestock Picture

**T**HE most rapid change in our economy since 1939 and probably the most significant is the tremendous increase in the money income of the people. This increase is greater than the increase in the total output of goods and services; and, largely because of it, the general price level is much higher than at any time in the two decades prior to 1941. The index of general commodity prices this year (1949) has averaged about 225 compared with a range of 126 to 151 in 1921-30, and 95 to 126 in 1931-40. From 1921 to 1930, the yearly disposable income of the people ranged from an average of \$507 to \$677 per person. From 1931 to 1940, which included the period of our worst depression, it ranged from \$360 to \$573. In the last two years, it has averaged about \$1,300 . . .

## Employment Important

The increase in employment and income resulted in a broader distribution of total income and thus tended to increase the relative purchasing power of those in the lower income groups. But rise in prices, which resulted when these groups sought to expand their buying, tended to nullify much of the advantage gained, and, unless production is further increased, will eventually nullify it completely.

One cannot forecast with certainty the probable trend of per capita incomes because the level will be determined to a considerable extent by the fiscal policies of the government in connection with the world-wide activities in which it necessarily will be engaged . . .

It has been generally assumed that as goods become more readily available to make up the shortages created during the war there probably would be some reduction in employment. To a limited extent this occurred this year (1949) but it was not sufficient to cause any material decrease in either average per capita income or in the total income of all people.

## Wages a Factor

The chief significance to livestock producers of the level of per capita income is its effect on meat prices, since these prices determine the level of livestock prices. Research studies show that the total expenditures of consumers in this country for meat tend to be fairly close to a fixed proportion of total consumer income . . . The retail value of meat consumed per person in 1948 was about \$80, compared with \$28 in the years just before the war. This year (1949) it is slightly more than \$73 . . .

Any reduction that may occur in the level of incomes in 1950 is expected to be moderate; hence, demand for meat is expected to continue about as at present . . .

## Population Also Increases

Population in this country has increased by 17,000,000 since 1939 and is expected to increase by 15,000,000 more in the next decade. This will necessitate producing more meat if the present per capita consumption is to be maintained.

Shifts in population may affect producers in certain areas. The large increase in population on the Pacific Coast in recent years has greatly increased the meat requirements of that area and made it necessary for the area to draw on supplies much farther east. This has changed price relationships between markets. Prices at Missouri River markets, Denver, and farther west have tended to rise in relation to those at more eastern markets . . .

## Changes in Diet

Other developments over the past decade which probably affect the demand for meat are the reduction in working hours of a large proportion of the people and the increased use of machinery in many lines of production, thereby reducing the physical energy expended by the population and the food requirements necessary to maintain it. The eight-hour day and the five-day week in much of industry and business, with more time for leisure and recreation, together with more work done by machines, are changing eating habits and resulting in a reduction in the quantities consumed of foods high in starch, such as potatoes and cereals and in some of the fats and a tendency on the part of consumers to shift to the proteins, fruits and fresh vegetables. Improvements in refrigeration tend to contribute to these changes in dietary habits, because they make it possible to maintain constant supplies of the more desired foods and facilitate their distribution throughout the country. Some of the increase in the demand for beef in relation to that for pork, which appears to have occurred in the last decade, may have resulted because of the availability of improved refrigeration facilities in rural areas and smaller towns. The consumers there no longer have to be content with salt pork and the inferior grades of fresh meat to which they formerly were largely limited.

Another development that might be mentioned is the more rapid and more

(In a speech made at West Palm Beach, Fla., Charles A. Burmeister, expert livestock economist for the Department of Agriculture, shows the significance of the great changes in our economy for livestock producers. We have excerpted a number of paragraphs from the speech.—Ed.)

flexible transportation facilities now available . . .

## Progress in Production

Changes in production and production technique over the past two decades are probably equally as important as those affecting demand, and need to be considered by livestock producers in appraising the new economy. The increased mechanization in agriculture, with the consequent reduction in the number of horses and mules and the increase in feed crop yields, have resulted in significant changes in livestock production. The number of horses and mules at the beginning of this year (1949) totaled only slightly more than 8,000,000 head in contrast with the all-time high of nearly 27,000,000 in 1918, 19,000,000 in 1930 and 15,000,000 in 1939. Numbers are decreasing at a rate of about 10 per cent a year and in another decade probably will not exceed 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 head.

## More Feed and Pastures

About 60 million acres of cropland formerly used to produce feed for work animals now provide feed for meat animals, dairy stock and poultry. In addition, many more millions of acres of pasture have likewise become available for the production of cattle and sheep. The saving in grain formerly required for horses and mules is sufficient to fatten 20,000,000 hogs to market weight and the hay and pasture released will maintain 19,000,000 head of cattle and calves. These shifts in the use of feed and pasture account for much of the increase since the 20's and 30's in the output of beef, pork, dairy products and eggs and poultry. Average yearly meat production in the last 10 years has been 35 per cent greater than that of the previous decade and 37 per cent larger than in the decade of the 20's.

In addition to the great reduction in numbers of horses and mules, there has also been a very large decrease in sheep numbers . . . It appears now that the decline in sheep numbers has ended this year . . .

Unusually favorable weather over most of the country since the severe drouth year of 1936 also has been an important factor in enabling farmers to increase the production of feed and other crops and to have better than average grazing resources for their livestock . . .

The favorable weather and improvement in pasture and range, together with the general better care given livestock has resulted in larger percentage calf and lamb crops . . .

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER



# Experts Are Predicting Better Cattle Market in February

BY H. W. FRENCH

**SLAUGHTER CATTLE ARE STILL** higher than a month ago despite the sharp and uneven late declines. The good beef steers from \$30 up continue to command an abundance of competition and often react upward in the face of declining prices for shortfeds which are so abundant.

Leaving out cattle selling as specialties, the market seems to be in for further break. The big movement of shortfeds is attributed to the fact that many of them still have a margin of profit and owners are determined to get them to market before they show a loss. Steers have been faring better than heifers and some of the latter already are on the minus side.

While everybody is bearish on the rank and file of fed cattle, the experts are predicting a better market in late February than during January when prices are expected to be lower than for December. Whenever

you get mass thinking you also get a mass movement, and only a serious break such as developed last February will stop the movement to market of cattle grading average good and below.

Many feeders who in the past fed their cattle 120 days and longer are now sending in cattle in the feedlots only 60 to 90 days. On top of the big movement of such cattle, packers are complaining about the dull beef trade which of course has not been helped by the holiday demand for poultry. Then again, people are eating more pork—another factor which has a tendency to reduce the demand for beef.

Something choice and prime is expected to sell at high levels all winter by reason of their scarcity. The course of the market on such offerings may even go contrary to the trend on those carrying less finish. Currently fed steers and heifers are predominating at most markets and the percentage of good cows is



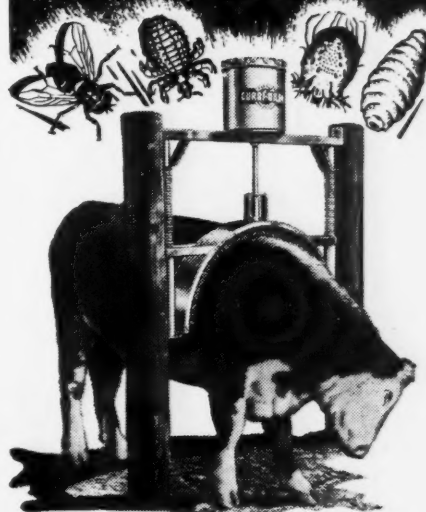
**Grand Champion**

Grand champion steer at the International Livestock Exposition, Chicago, was Judge Roy Bean, entered by the Pecos County, Texas, 4-H Club. The champion Hereford was purchased at the International auction at a record price of \$11.50 per pound by Dearborn Motors, Detroit, national marketing organization for the Ford Tractor and Dearborn Farm Equipment. The 4-H Club will use the money (\$13,800) to take its members on an educational tour. Posing with the judge are: W. T. Posey, county extension agent of Pecos County, Texas; Morris Kreidel, Howard Morgan, Sim Reeves, Henry McIntyre, Albert Hallford, and Frank Baker, members of the club which owned the steer; W. R. Moody, club leader, who fed the animal; Will Slaten, another member of the 4-H Club who originally owned the steer and raised it from a calf, and David Meeker, director of education for Dearborn Motors, who made the record bid.

*Proved* **PRACTICAL WAY TO CONTROL**

## GRUBS

**LICE, TICKS, MITES and OTHER STOCK PESTS**



*Automatically* **Brush In Powerful Insecticide With NEW TYPE, PERFECTED**

**FARNAM CURRI-OILER**

Automatically applies either oil or water base pest-killing insecticides. Cattle treat themselves. New type "SEAL FAST" valve, guaranteed not to leak, releases measured amount of insecticide. Perfected brush arch distributes insecticides where 90% of all infestation starts. Automatic agitator keeps insecticides in solution. 5 gal. supply can is stationary. RUST PROOF construction inside and out.

- \* Knocks GRUBS before they mature! Kills lice, ticks, mites. Keeps off flies, mosquitoes, etc.
- \* Keeps cattle contented! Satisfies natural urge to rub. Saves destructive rubbing.
- \* Conditions hair and hide! Keeps animals sleek.
- \* Increases production! Users report faster gains, better finish, more beef, more milk.

**THOUSANDS NOW IN USE!**

A practical, proven successful way to control stock-pests. Hundreds of enthusiastic reports from users! No stockman can afford to be without this protection.

*Accept THIS "FREE TRIAL OFFER"*  
Let us prove their value to you. Mail coupon today for details of FREE TRIAL OFFER!

**MAIL COUPON TODAY**

The Farnam Equipment Co., Dept. 800  
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Please send details of "Free Trial Offer" on Curri-Oiler and "Stock-Pest Control Manual" FREE.

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relatively light.

Where steers are finished there is not particular discrimination against weight, but the half fat big cattle are very hard to sell at most of the markets. The market has been very uneven and breaks of \$2 and more have happened at some points in one week. Recently some steers bid \$23.50 at one market were forwarded to another and brought \$28.50. Some steers sold recently at \$25 and \$27.50 were similar to others earlier at \$27.50 and \$32.

The feed situation is very satisfactory and with the big corn crop it is certain that cattle feeding will be extensive throughout the year. It may be that some prospective buyers may wait out the market at times, especially if the fat cattle prices do not improve but in the end they will buy replacements.

Meat holdings in cold storage on Dec. 1 were down from a year ago, and lard holdings were cut in half. Tallow and lard prices are rather low and anything carrying excessive fat will find a very limited outlet in the months ahead.

The increase in the number of cattle slaughtered under federal inspection during the first eleven months of the year was offset by the decrease in the number of calves slaughtered, but the hog slaughter shows 5,000,000 increase in contrast with a sheep and lamb decrease of 3,000,000. All classes showed a decrease in November with exception of hogs.

More Montana and Idaho cattle are moving eastward this season, and fewer of such cattle are going to California. Many of these cattle are in killer flesh and many more are fleshy enough for feeding for a short finish, although weights are not always attractive for a long pull.

Wheat pasture rent was much cheaper this season, yet the number of cattle utilizing resultant feed is smaller than a year ago. The same is true of sheep and lambs in most areas, although Kansas reports 500,000 sheep and lambs this season as compared with 320,000 on Dec. 1 last year.

It was nothing unusual to witness a two-way market on steers and heifers. The better grades often were working upward when the lower grades were breaking fast, but recently the breaking point reached into slightly higher grade brackets.

Early in December the average price of all beef steers at Chicago sold out of first hands figured \$26.67, or \$1.05 below a year ago. At the same time choice and prime averaged \$37.96, or \$4.17 higher than a year ago, with common at \$19.10 standing \$2.76 lower. Medium made up 65 percent of the supply, with good 27.8 percent and choice to prime only 2.7 percent. The biggest increase over a year ago was in medium and the biggest decrease in good.

Cattle feeding will be as large as, or larger than, last year. The number moved into the Corn Belt in  
(Continued on Page 22)

## THE RANGE SURVEY HAS PROVED IMPRACTICAL

BY LYNN H. DOUGLAS

IN THE MAD RUSH FOR REDUCTION or elimination of grazing permits by the Forest Service, now characterizing the administration of western national forests, range survey grazing capacity figures are cited as a basis for action, not otherwise well supported. Ranchers are receiving notices of such fantastic reductions of grazing permits as 39 per cent, 52 per cent and 31 per cent and the like. These odd figures are the result of mathematical calculations of data that are estimates in the first place. You've heard of the saying "straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel." Such is the use of higher mathematics to compile guesses and estimates. Even if the figures were more reliable an old cow can scarcely be expected to interpret the data and apply it as she wanders over the range!

For 38 years the Forest Service has got appropriations for range surveys amounting to about \$100,000 per year. That means about \$4,000,000 has been available through the years for a discredited method of estimating grazing capacity. If, each year, that money had been devoted to financing range improvements to meet a \$100,000,000 need, the numbers of permitted cattle and sheep could be increased now instead of being drastically reduced.

But range survey is not entirely a loss. The loss is in the impractical use of the survey by visionary, theory-worshipping men. A good map is obtained of forage types, soils and topography, and these maps are good tools in general national forest administration. When the Forest Service goes back and repeats the operation on the same area once or even twice in order to meet inherently faulty standards of estimating grazing capacity, that is wasting money. Most of the men in the Forest Service responsible for range management ceased years ago to place any reliance in range surveys as a basis for estimating grazing capacity, but certain western regions of the Forest Service still use the method, apparently because it seemingly is a scientific method—or at least it is an effective way to confuse and conquer.

The reader need not take my word for it that the range survey is a discredited method of estimating grazing capacity. Read what an experienced officer in the Soil Conservation Service had to say Jan. 31, 1948. (Regional Bulletin No. 105):

"I have made so much of the fact that the Soil Conservation Service approach is through working closely with the ranchers on the ground, that I would be at fault if I didn't tell you of a comparatively recent technical development which furthers that end. We definitely have discarded the 'standard of survey' with all its mathematical gymnastics. We no longer expect the rancher to fol-

low, with the technician, each step of a formal survey. Rather, they can more profitably classify the condition of the range and mutually agree, if possible, on departure from what the carrying capacity should be if the given range type were in excellent condition. This gives the rancher a potential to shoot at."

There is more than one hint in this paragraph as to desirable relations between ranchers in the West and a federal agency which the Forest Service could profitably adopt. It is being accused on all sides of arbitrary acts and of riding roughshod over the ideas of any livestock operator who has the effrontery to differ on estimates of grazing capacity. Years of experience, including years of watching the range improve in condition, are brushed aside as being worthless guides. Untried theoretical assumptions, called scientific approaches, which clash with long experience in many instances, are adopted. The range survey grazing capacity figures are not the only unreliable data used to support questionable livestock reduction decisions. The Forest Service bases stocking on estimates of the proportion of the grass or other forage plant grazed each season. Standards as to how much of the plant may safely be used are set so high that improving condition of the forage, often over many years, is lost sight of. "It is not possible to see the forest for the trees." When the Forest Service begins to pay attention to the actual composition, condition and trend of the range and stops its crystal-ball gazing, then and then only will the ranchers of the West have some relief from the continuous harassing they have experienced the past few years.

### Big Ranches Down Under

Australia claims to have six of the biggest cattle ranches in the world, although down under they don't call them ranches—they're stations.

All of these are in the Northern Territory, where the climate is a tropical one, with summer shade temperatures well over the century, month after month.

Largest ranch is Alexandria, approximately 8,000 square miles in extent and carrying nearly 50,000 head of cattle. The others are: Victoria River Downs, 5,000 square miles with about 120,000 cattle; Willeroo-Manbulloo, 6,800 square miles with some 45,000 cattle; Wave Hill, 5,000 square miles with some 50,000 cattle; Auvergne, 4,300 square miles with some 12,000 cattle; and Brunette Downs, 3,500 square miles with some 40,000 cattle.

Practically all of the Northern Territory cattle are Shorthorns. — W. BEECHAM.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER



# The miracle of meat

ALL of us in the livestock-meat industry know that meat is appetizing, wholesome, satisfying. "It sticks to the ribs." People like it. But perhaps we don't all realize just what a miracle food meat really is. We know it's good—but do we know how good it is for people... how important to the health of individuals and of the nation.

If you feed livestock or poultry you know the importance of protein in their ration. It's just as important in the human diet. Proteins are known as the building blocks of the body. They build and renew the living cells in muscles, tissue and blood.

Meat supplies the essential protein in a form that our bodies can use most readily. The most valuable protein foods—meat and poultry, milk, eggs and fish all contain what are known as amino acids. There are 23 different amino acids. Ten of them are absolutely essential to human health. All ten are found in meat. Important vitamins, too, like riboflavin, niacin, thiamin... and "APF" (animal protein factor), the newly discovered, very important vitamin B<sub>12</sub> that's found only in animal products.

Most new discoveries about the nutritional value of meat have been made in the past fifteen years. Credit goes to research scientists in universities, in government service and in privately financed laboratories of industry, such as Swift's Research Laboratories.

The more people we can tell the above facts, the better for all of us. First, people who eat meat and other protein foods regularly will be healthier. Next, with ample meat in their diet, they'll get more benefit from cereals, fruits and vegetables and other foods they eat. Of course, the more meat that's eaten, the better the demand for meat, the better the market for livestock.

Swift & Company has often said, "Nutrition is our business." It's yours, too! So when you talk with your friends and neighbors, tell them these facts about "meat, the miracle food." We will continue to tell them, too, by our advertising; and by passing along to them the findings of our Research Laboratories and Martha Logan Test Kitchens.

Every livestock producer and meat packer has a vital public interest and a private personal interest in promoting better nutrition in America. Let's work together in promoting it!

## Martha Logan's Recipe for

### PORK AND NOODLES

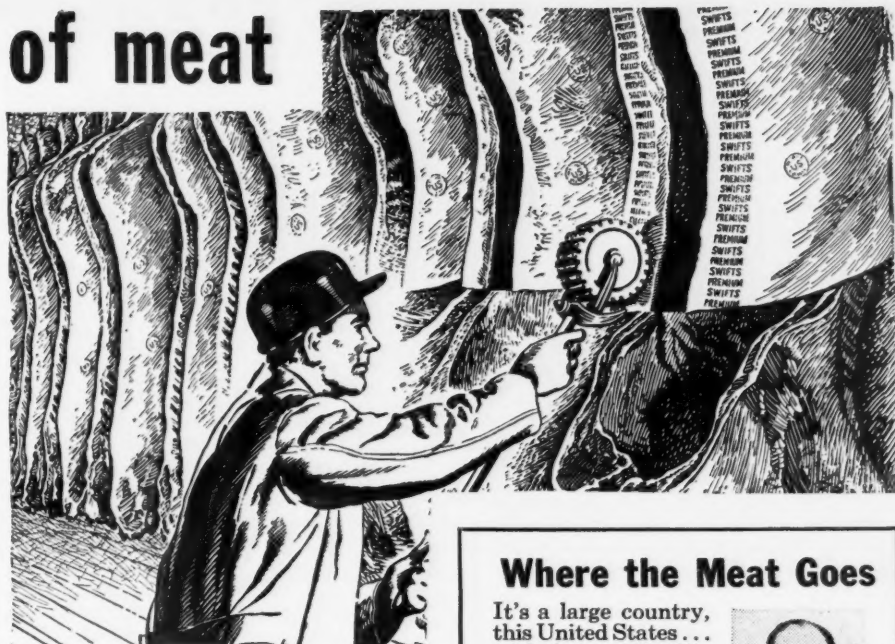
(Yield: 5 servings) 4-oz. pkg. noodles  
1 lb. grd. pork 2 qts. boiling water  
1 egg 1/2 cup diced green pepper  
Seasoning 1 cup diced cooked rutabaga  
Flour 2 tbsps. shortening

Combine pork, egg, and seasoning. Form into 1-inch balls. Roll in flour. Brown in hot fat. Boil noodles in salted water 10 minutes. Drain. Combine noodles, green pepper, and rutabaga. Place in greased 2-quart casserole. Place pork balls on top. Bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) about 40 minutes or until pork is well done.

## Swift & Company

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO 9, ILL.

Nutrition is our business—and yours



## Farming as a Business

H. B. Howell, Ext. Farm Management Specialist  
Iowa State College,  
Ames, Iowa



H. B. Howell

Good farm planning anticipates changes. It includes not only decision on how to use available resources—your land, labor, and capital to produce an income—but also how to use the income after it is produced.

Records kept on 51 Iowa farms (160 acres each) in 1948 reveal some fundamentals of successful farming:

- 1) Production or volume of business is of first importance. The high 17 farms averaged \$14,000 production per man; the low 17 farms only \$7,800.
- 2) The top farms used a combination of all resources—not just some of them—to get the greatest return. They fed enough grain to make efficient use of roughages; kept enough land in sod to maintain fertility; raised enough livestock and crops to keep man power fully employed; had enough machinery to do the work efficiently.
- 3) Good practices paid dividends. The best 17 farms produced \$177 worth of livestock for each \$100 worth of feed fed, while the comparable return was only \$117 on the low 17 farms. Top farms averaged 187 bu. of corn per acre; low farms only 67 bu. Good practices can easily increase crop yields and feed returns by 20%.
- 4) Farm records, such as used in this study, help measure results; show up weak spots and make a sound basis for planning ahead. Your state extension service can help you set up the proper records for your farm or ranch.

## OUR CITY COUSIN



"Gee, Country Cousin, 'tain't no joke... Old Nell's afire. She's breathing smoke!"

## Where the Meat Goes

It's a large country, this United States... with close to 150,000,000 people in it. They live on 5,859,169 farms and ranches, and in about 125,000 cities and towns. Most of these millions of people want meat. Last year they ate an average of 146 pounds of it apiece. That adds up to over twenty billion pounds—to be distributed all over the 2,977,128 square mile length-and-breadth of our country.



That's a man-size job. To handle it takes the services of over 4,000 meat packers (including Swift & Company) and 14,000 other commercial slaughterers of livestock in the United States. The average 1000-mile gap between where the livestock is produced and where the meat is eaten must be bridged. One end of our "bridge" reaches west of the Mississippi, where two-thirds of the meat animals are produced. The other end reaches the markets to the east, where two-thirds of the meat is consumed.

But that's only one of the jobs we do. Another important one is to match up the nationwide supply against the nationwide demand. From day to day the numbers and grades of animals marketed vary greatly (which accounts largely for the day-to-day ups and downs in livestock prices). Also from area to area the people's meat preferences vary greatly. In New York and Boston they want heavy beef cuts. Pork eaters in Los Angeles and Baltimore prefer the lighter, leaner cuts. And so it goes, all over the map. It's an important part of our job to see that the various grades of meat and kinds of cuts go where there is the highest preference and most demand for them. Thus Swift & Company renders a twofold service—both by bringing to consumers the kind of meat they want, and by bringing to producers the benefit of a nationwide demand.

F.M. Simpson

Agricultural Research Dept.

## Californians Decry Increasing Controls

SAN FRANCISCO was the site of the 33rd annual convention, Dec. 9-10, of the California Cattlemen's Association, and most of the action of that meeting (best attended in the history of the association) centered around the problems blocking a return to, and the advantages of maintaining, a free-enterprise system.

Dave Snedden of Bakersfield was re-elected to the presidency, and J. Edgar Dick was again named secretary.

Speakers at the meeting included Paul Friggens, associate editor of Farm Journal; Forrest E. Cooper, Lakeview, Ore., attorney; Executive Secretary F. E. Mollin of the American National, covering recent happenings in the national capital. Special demonstrations included an exhibit of cattlemen's and wool-growers' supplies; one on consumer grades of beef by the USDA; a display by Mrs. Rene Lyon of model cattle heads, and one by the CowBelles of Kern County Branch of the CCA on their new All-Beef Cook Book.

Other speakers programmed were R. C. Pollack, general manager of the National Livestock and Meat Board, Chicago; Dr. C. U. Duckworth of the state department of agriculture, speaking on aftosa in Mexico; G. B. Thorne, vice-president of Wilson & Co., Chicago, and U. S. Senator William F. Knowland of California, who was the featured speaker at the association's annual banquet.

John H. Guthrie, chairman of the association's public relations committee, presented the film "All Flesh Is Grass," newly issued by the American National's public relations committee. A panel discussion on hide and brand matters included Harvey McDougal, chairman of the advisory board, Bureau of Livestock Identification; E. Clyde Harris, chief of the bureau, and Harvey Russell, a member of the advisory board.

In their resolutions the California cattlemen called for adequate steps to be taken for the protection of American agriculture, labor and industry in con-

nection with tariff decisions; opposed the Brannan program; asked that forest advisory boards be given legal status; urged that the BAI make a study aimed at clearing up present confusion in connection with tuberculosis in cattle and interpretations of test reactions; suggested, for the present, continuation of the voluntary program of calfhood vaccination with Strain No. 19, and called for further research; favored the proposed Commercial Grade split.

Congress was asked to give the go-ahead signal on the proposed foot-and-mouth experiment laboratory; it was requested also to repeal federal wartime excise taxes; and another request asked that the public be given a voice in railway wage controversies. The organization opposed reduction in rates on fresh meats and packinghouse products unless those on edible livestock are likewise revised, and in a separate resolution specified that if railroads fail to revise their rates on livestock they be required to show cause for such failure.

The Californians favored expansion of the livestock reporting program under the USDA; they noted, and protested, the "alarming" trend by the federal government to increase its ownership of land . . . and its control of business of all kinds.

## WYO. EXECUTIVES MEET

Under the chairmanship of Norman Barlow of Cora, the executive committee of the Wyoming Stock Growers Association—the president of which is Manville Kendrick of Sheridan—met Dec. 14 at Cheyenne. Governor A. G. Crane was the featured luncheon speaker. Present for the meeting were American National Secretary F. E. Mollin of Denver who addressed the stockmen, and Rad Hall, the assistant secretary.

The subject of brand inspection was high on the agenda, and other topics discussed and involved in resolutions adopted were: the Granger Bill (HR 5839)—which the meeting asked to have referred to the public lands committee; the proposed transfer of the Bureau of

Land Management from the Interior Department to any other agency—opposed; the railroad signalling bills—opposed; Ex Partes 162, 166 and 168 calling for freight rate increases—also opposed. In addition, the executive group commended the Wyoming highway patrol's efforts in enforcing the brand inspection laws and commended the cooperation received from the supervisor and assistant supervisor of the Shoshone National Forest, and others in connection with inspection of ranges in the Sunlight Basin.

## WANT GOVT. ECONOMY

Declaring that the incumbent officers had been through the battle of Roosevelt National Forest permittees with the Forest Service and understood the problems involved, the nominating committee of the Larimer Stockgrowers (in meeting at Livermore, Colo., Dec. 3) recommended and obtained the re-election of President Clarence G. Currie of Livermore and Secretary W. J. Kremers of Laporte. The report of the committee was read by F. E. Lawson.

The disagreement between Forest Service and users was further highlighted in a resolution adopted by the group. This urged passage of a law providing for a committee made up of Forest Service representatives and permittee representatives to settle disputes. (Recently the permittees on the Roosevelt were granted a year's deferment of reductions.)

The resolutions committee, composed of George T. Williams, A. R. Stein and Art Sloan, received approval on other resolutions. One of these opposed any move of the Colorado Fisherman's Service to make a fishing license a passport to all lakes and streams by giving the Fish and Game Department power of eminent domain; another urged more economy in government.

A dinner in the community building for the 100 cattlemen and their wives was given by the Highland Club. Among the speakers were: C. N. Feast, director of the Colorado Game and Fish Department, and Gilbert Hunter, also of the department; F. H. Mason, Roosevelt Forest supervisor; Harry Smith of Colo-

## A WESTERN COWMEN'S EXECUTIVE MEETING



Somebody say something funny? At the Cheyenne executive meeting, (l. to r.) George Bain, Thermopolis; Highway Patrol Lieut. A. W. Wheeler, Cheyenne; Manville Kendrick, president of the Wyoming Stock Growers, Sheridan; Capt. Wm. R. Bradley, Cheyenne; Ernest May, Jr., Sunshine.



A studious moment at the Wyoming Stock Growers' executive sessions. (L. to r.) Maurice Williams, Sundance; Norman Barlow, Cora; Aaron McGinnies, Kemmerer; Don Jewett, Big Piney.



# What about Penicillin?

## HERE'S WHAT IT CAN DO FOR THE LIVESTOCK GROWER

It's time for some plain talk about the "wonder drug"—penicillin. Since its introduction in 1942, penicillin has been used—and misused—until confusion has resulted from conflicting reports of success and failure.

In plain talk—penicillin is a disease and infection fighter with certain specific, well-defined duties. Against certain known organisms, penicillin is amazingly effective, frequently in hours. Against the so-called gram-negative group of bacterial infections and in virus infections, penicillin is ineffective and should not be used.

**\*Penivet—Cutter—Procaine Penicillin G in oil—** 100,000 units of veterinary penicillin per cc. Easy to inject—requires no refrigeration. Each injection maintains effective blood levels for 24 hours if dosage is 2000 units of penicillin per pound of animal weight.

**\*\*Petrocillin (Trade Mark)—Cutter—**an oil suspension of veterinary penicillin specifically for the treatment of mastitis. Easy to inject.

### PENICILLIN HAS PROVED ITS EFFECTIVENESS IN TREATING THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS

Strangles Blackleg Malignant Edema	} Use <b>Penivet**</b> by itself
--	-------------------------------------

*Non-specific general and local infections such as:*

Pneumonia Castration Infection Navel Infection Metritis	} <b>Penivet*</b> effective alone when penicillin-sensitive organism is the causative agent.
Shipping fever Anthrax Tetanus Swine Erisypelas	} <b>Penivet*</b> plus antitoxin or serum.

*Dosage should be 2000 units of penicillin per pound of animal's weight. Repeat at 24-hour intervals until temperature is normal.*

Mastitis	} Use Petrocillin**—Cutter—by itself. Infuse 75,000 units into each infected quarter with a teat canulla. Repeat in 24 hours if necessary.
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*If there is a doubt in your mind about the use of penicillin, ask your veterinarian.*

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rado A. & M. College, speaking on marketing; Enoch Nelson, also of the college, who spoke on grass; David Rice, new secretary of the Colorado Cattle-men's Association, and D. O. Appleton, PRODUCER editor, discussing the work of the American National.

## WANT FS TRANSFERRED

The Uncompahgre Valley (Colorado) cattlemen want the headquarters of the Forest Service transferred west, preferably to Denver. A resolution adopted by the Uncompahgre Valley Cattle and Horse Growers Association pointed out that most of the national forests are located west of the Mississippi and transfer of the office would facilitate handling of Forest Service matters.

Kelso Musser of Delta, Colo., was elected president of the organization, with Tom J. Reeves of Montrose, vice-president; Clarence Albin of Montrose, secretary; Pat Stealey of Ridgeway, treasurer, and O. J. Cooper of Nucla member of the state advisory committee.

Another resolution asked that proposed cuts in forest grazing, both in time and number, be postponed pending re-surveys of the lands. The group also favored a review board for local controversial issues.

Speakers included Dave Rice, secretary of the Colorado Cattlemen's Association, and Lloyd Case of the Colorado Livestock Industry Council.

## OPPOSE FARM PLAN

The Boulder Stockmen's Association, meeting at Boulder, Colo., Dec. 14, adopted a resolution opposing the Brannan farm plan and enthusiastically recommended continued public relations activity for the livestock industry.

Congressman William Hill of Colorado headed a list of important speakers. He called for a rewrite of our agricultural acts and hit at the Forest Service's pol-

icy of retrenchment in use of forest grazing land.

The association elected Richard S. Scates of Nederland, president, to succeed John Hendricks of Magnolia; Art Weaver of Boulder, vice-president; Will Wells of Boulder, secretary, and Jim Walker, also of Boulder, treasurer.

Executive Secretary F. E. Mollin of the American National Live Stock Association reviewed for the 50 stockmen present several important national problems. Other speakers included Lloyd Case, manager of the Colorado Livestock Industry Council; Lynn Douglas of Denver, retired Forest Service official, and Rad Hall, assistant secretary of the American National.

Other officers named at the meeting were: Paul Hummel of Boulder, as member of the Roosevelt Forest Advisory Board; and Tom Bonar of Broomfield; Mr. Hummel; Jack Kossler of Boulder; Frank Brunning of Longmont; Dick Bettasso of Boulder as the forestry advisory board with Harold DeBacker and William Toedli, both of Boulder, as non-permittee members.

## SEEK GRAZING DATA

The Buffalo (Wyoming) Chamber of Commerce adopted at a meeting several weeks ago a resolution in connection with Forest Service policy in Johnson County. In view of reductions in number of livestock permitted and in length of grazing season on the Big Horn National Forest, and the "accumulating of unfounded transfer cuts" and "negative attitude concerning improvements such as planting grass seed, building drift fences and water spring improvements," the group decided to obtain accurate information as to past action and present policies of the Forest Service, insofar as they affect the economic welfare of the citizens of the county; to take vigorous action to acquaint the public with the facts, and cooperate with oth-

## COUNTY GROUP IN BUSINESS SESSION



All but a dozen front seats were taken when the Larimer County group met at the Community Building at Livermore. The inset shows Secretary W. J. Kremers of Laporte, Colo., left, and President Clarence Currie of Livermore.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER



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And when you *figure your results*... the number of calves... the weight of calves... and the condition of your cows against your feed cost, you'll agree: Ful-O-Pep Cubes are *low cost*! Ful-O-Pep Cubes help boost your range profits!

So call your Ful-O-Pep District Representative, or see your local Ful-O-Pep Dealer. Ask for your **FREE Range Cattle Booklet**. Find out about Ful-O-Pep's nutrient balance... *high palatability*... special vitamin and mineral fortification!

Then you'll see why cattlemen like Green Cattle Co., Patagonia, Ariz... Lorin S. McDowell, Big Spring, Texas, and many others now depend on Ful-O-Pep for *top results on the range*... regardless of weather!



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**THEY'RE DEPENDABLE!**

Ful-O-Pep Range Breeder Cubes are excellent for breeding herds and for tough range conditions. Vitamin-rich, plus abundant Vitamin A activity! Phosphorus-rich, too! For normal range conditions, feed dependable Ful-O-Pep Range Cubes. Both are *low-cost* when you figure results!

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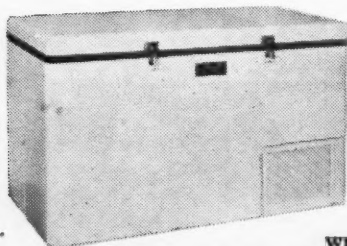
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ers in an effort to obtain favorable publicity, impartial investigation and ultimate legislation to provide protection for the business interests of the area.

## Association Notes

The Western Slope Livestock Protective Association, in annual meeting at Grand Junction, Colo., has re-elected Bruce Claybaugh, Sr., of Whitewater to the presidency, Dewey Williams of Rifle vice-president and E. H. Stewart of Mesa secretary.

Some optimism was apparent at the meeting because the Forest Service had recently agreed that cuts previously announced for the Divide Creek allotment were to be withheld pending completion of further study of the area, and announcement of a compromise on cuts previously set for the Kannah Creek area. Considerable dissatisfaction was expressed with that compromise as the cattlemen feel it did not adapt itself to practical cattle management procedures.

Rad Hall, assistant secretary of the American National, addressed the stockmen on American National activities. Another speaker was William Weiser, Grand Junction attorney, who early this fall had called on Agriculture Secretary Brannan about Forest Service management of areas in the Grand Junction region.

F. R. Carpenter of Hayden, Colo., says that unreasonable number cutting of livestock permitted on the forests is only a symptom of the real trouble between stockmen and Forest Service. The root of the trouble, says Mr. Carpenter, who was the first Taylor grazing administrator, is "a violation of the stockmen's fundamental rights as citizens." He expressed regret that the Forest Service is one federal bureau which is not subject to court review on its rules and regulations and has in effect violated

the ethics of all good landlordism and the fundamentals of common justice between the user and an owner of land.

Mr. Carpenter spoke on behalf of the Colorado Cattlemen's Association at Chicago last month.

Stockmen's groups, the Izaak Walton League and other interested persons and organizations in Wyoming have recently held meetings and adopted resolutions which call for the establishment of a forest advisory board whose membership would include "representatives of all legitimate forest and watershed users." Among those associations which have taken action in the matter are the Big Horn chapter of the Izaak Walton League; the Big Horn Basin Club; the Sheridan Chamber of Commerce, and the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce.

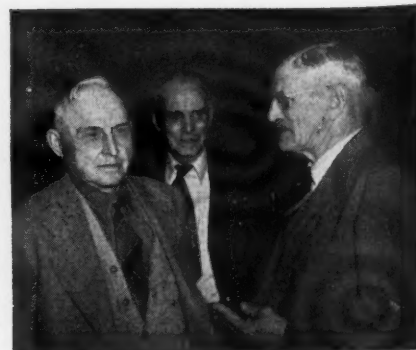
At the annual meeting of the Plateau Valley Stock Growers Association at Collbran, Colo., Robert Turner, Collbran, was elected president, and Thomas Currier, Grand Junction, vice-president. Ted Jones, Collbran, was named secretary-treasurer. A lively discussion of Forest Service problems featured the meeting. C. A. Thornock, supervisor of the Grand Mesa, represented the Forest Service. Other speakers were Dave Rice, secretary of the Colorado Cattlemen's Association, and Lloyd Case of the Colorado Livestock Industry Council.

The Meagher County (Montana) Livestock Association met early in December at Martinsdale and elected the following officers: Ross Higgins, Ringling, president; George Voldseth, Lennep, vice-president; Paul Ringling, White Sulphur Springs, secretary. Speakers at the well attended meeting and banquet included M. C. Simpson, head of the Montana Stockgrowers and Ralph Miracle, secretary, Montana Livestock Commission.

Sanford Holliday of Martinsdale, Mont., has been appointed to the advisory committee of the Montana Stockgrowers Association, succeeding the late W. S. Tash. Mr. Holliday has also served as an officer and director of the Meagher County (Mont.) Livestock Association.



(L. to r.) Bryan Patrick, Torrington; Milton Hyatt, Hyattsville; S. C. Hyatt, Hayattsville.



F. M. Whitten, Arvada, Wyo., at left; Oliver Wallis, Laramie, Wyo., and F. S. Mitchell, Wheatland, Wyo.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER



Don't underestimate the value of face to face association. It is one of the good things of rural life. It is fine to see this sort of thing still thriving as one attends various local stockmen's meetings.

The annual affair of the Washington County Stockmen's Association at Akron, Colorado, December 12, was a fine community gathering with 200 stockmen and their wives enjoying a dinner, a program and dance. The association's President is Dan Alt of Akron; its secretary, Earl J. Schmidt of Akron. Seven other stockmen make up the directorship: Guy Montgomery of Akron; D. T. Barnhous of Akron; Relorris Lewis of Otis; C. M. Boyd of Akron; Lawrence Mefford of Packard; Oscar Higgason of Cope, and Frank Farley of Lindon. Speakers at the meeting were Dave Rice, newly installed secretary of the Colorado Cattlemen's Association, and David O. Appleton, PRODUCER editor.

Fallon, Nev., was the site of the Western Nevada Cattlemen's Association meeting some weeks ago. President Walt Whitaker was in charge, and visitors included Vice-President Fred Dressler of the Nevada State Cattle Association; John Crosby, Jr., and Dale Reynolds, secretary of the state group. Activities of that organization were covered in some of the open discussion which took place, and also the importance of such activities to the Western Nevada stockmen.

The Santa Rosa (Nevada) Cattlemen's Association met on Dec. 5 at Paradise, with Elmer Cathcart as chairman. The well attended meeting featured a discussion by Russell Weeks of Wells and Dale Reynolds of Elko, respectively the president and secretary of the Nevada State Cattle Association, on the activities of that organization. The Santa Rosa group went on record as favoring the Hoover Commission Report in its entirety. Various matters of regional interest were also taken up.

At their regular November meeting, Pikes Peak (Colorado) Cattlegrowers elected Larry Lehmen treasurer to succeed George Beardsley. Del Lichtenberg is president of the organization.

The listing of new vice-presidents for the Nevada State Cattle Association, as carried in last month's issue, contained a couple of errors and a correct list is herewith given: Walt Whitaker, Fallon; Elmer Cathcart, Paradise Valley; George Leonard, Carson City; Oren Boies, Wells. Russel Weeks of Wells is president of the association; Fred Dressler of Gardnerville is the first vice-president, and Dale S. Reynolds, Elko, is secretary.

Dave Rice, secretary of the Colorado Cattlemen's Association, has announced a 10-point program for the Colorado Cattlemen's Association to be discussed

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and organized at a meeting Jan. 14 in Denver. The annual mid-winter meeting of the association will be held Jan. 18 in Denver, according to President Henry Bledsoe.

The Pueblo County Livestock Association (Colorado) has decided to hold monthly meetings starting in January. James Utt, North Avondale, Colo., is president of the group, with John McElroy, Pueblo, secretary.

Wyoming forest permittees are expressing satisfaction over a compromise agreement recently worked out with the help of Ernest May, Jr., of Sunshine. When officials of the Shoshone National Forest informed the users that they were going to have to face being cut off their winter range, the stockmen invited Mr. May to make a range inspection tour with the Forest Service personnel. He made the trip and offered recommendations which were accepted by both permittees and Forest Service, bringing about one of the all-too-rare cheerful endings to such a situation.

The San Luis Obispo County Cattlemen's Association, branch of the California Cattlemen's Association, under the leadership of President James Sinton is this fall making possible the selection of good calves at beef market prices by young cattlemen of the area. Various members of the organization set aside calves for selection by FFA and 4-H boys and girls.

The Modoc County (Calif.) Branch of the CCA has elected Walter Rodman of Alturas president; Mr. Rodman succeeds Kenneth Flournoy. Harold Parman was elected vice-president and John Cummings secretary. Speakers at this meeting included President Dave Snedden of the California Cattlemen's Association and Radford Hall, assistant secretary of the American National, Denver.

In California, the Alameda-Contra Costa Branch of the state cattlemen's association has elected Fred Wiedemann of San Ramon president, succeeding G. L. Gill. Bill Rolph of Livermore was named vice-president and Howard Wiedemann was continued as secretary. Speakers included Dr. Jim Jacks of Cutter Laboratories; Harvey McDougal, Ray Goble, and CCA secretary J. Edgar Dick.

### ANIMAL PRODUCTION SOCIETY HOLDS ANNUAL CONVENTION

The American Society of Animal Production, members of which include animal husbandry workers in the research, educational and extension fields, met at Chicago late in November. Among the speakers were Prof. W. D. Gallup of Oklahoma A. & M. College, whose talk stressed the fact that grass provides a balanced ration for beef cattle "only if there is enough phosphorus in the

soil properly to nourish the grass grown. . . . C. I. Bray of the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station, who brought out that some 750,000 acres of pasture in Louisiana have been improved to a greater or lesser degree in the past eight years, and that many cotton growers are going into cattle raising. . . . Ed F. Smith and his associates, A. D. Weber and D. B. Parrish of Kansas State College, who described results of experimental tests on the effect of grinding on the utilization of milo by steer calves (as far as digestibility is concerned, the grain was best utilized when finely ground). . . . Joseph Muir, extension animal husbandman, who told the convention that "Washington and other states are beginning to use a stop watch on the performance of beef bulls and cows."

Dean John A. Hill of the University of Wyoming was the 1949 selection of the society for the honor of having his portrait hung in the Saddle and Sirloin Club in Chicago.

### WOOL GROWERS HOLD 85TH ANNUAL MEETING

The 85th annual convention of the National Wool Growers Association was held in December at Denver, Colo., and was marked by adoption of resolutions on tariff, supports, foot-and-mouth disease, public lands. Howard Vaughn of Dixon, Calif., was re-elected to the presidency, and Casper was chosen to be the site for next year's meeting of the woolmen.

The convention called for supports based on 90 per cent of parity until 360,000,000 pounds of shorn wool is produced; protested the present system of reciprocal trade agreements; recommended that all government buying agencies be asked to submit bids on heavy lambs; suggested further study of government meat grading by the lamb marketing committee.

Adopted resolutions further urged establishment of a research laboratory to work on foot-and-mouth disease; condemned the Forest Service's "campaign of misleading propaganda through western newspapers and pressures placed upon individual grazing permittees; called for a \$2,000,000 congressional appropriation to be used in predator and rodent control next year; desired repeal of excise taxes; blasted pyramided freight rate increases, and asked that Congress study proposed livestock disaster insurance (the wool growers expressing the belief that if private enterprise can offer such insurance, a government setup of that kind will be unnecessary). The delegates also approved a recommendation that their association cooperate with the American National Live Stock Association in public land and range regulation matters.

Concerning Section 12 of the Granger bill, the wool growers said that because of the "idea (expressed in the section) that government agencies such as the

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER



Forest Service should have power to spend public funds without control of Congress, we cannot endorse the provisions of this section." They urged that the bill be sent back to a committee of the Senate for consideration.

## Farm Bureau Meeting Nixes Brannan Farm Proposal

The American Farm Bureau Federation, in convention at Chicago, has gone on record against Agriculture Secretary Brannan's proposed farm program, but has endorsed price supports based on the "parity concept." President Allen B. Kline of Vinton, Ia., and Vice-President R. E. Short of Brinkley, Ark., were re-elected for two-year terms. A suggestion which had been under consideration, of moving the federation's offices to Washington from Chicago, was disproved.

## Colorado Marketing School Draws Interested Crowd

A well attended marketing school-meeting was held in mid-December at Las Animas, Colo., and featured a program of discussion and addresses covering the full range of marketing, merchandising, cooperative selling, etc. Speakers included Seth T. Shaw of Safeway Stores, Denver; Henry Bledsoe, president of the Colorado Cattle-men's Association, Cheraw, Colo.; John T. Caine III, manager of the National Western Stock Show at Denver; Rad Hall, American National assistant secretary, and Fred Beier, Jr., western livestock USDA statistician, Denver.

## PACKER EARNINGS PUBLISHED

Swift & Company reports that sales and net earnings during the 1949 fiscal year ended Oct. 29 were slightly below last year's. Total sales, according to the annual report just released, came to \$2,213,160,242, against 1948's \$2,361,114,041. The drop in dollar volume was said to be due to lower market prices of most products which the company handles.

Cudahy Packing Company in its annual financial statement reported a net operating loss of \$4,650,382. The loss was attributed by the firm's officials to difficulties encountered in the first six months of this year when the transition was being made from high post-war prices to "a more normal pattern for business."

The Cudahy Company has announced that in the coming year its headquarters will be moved from Chicago to Omaha, where the packing firm was organized in 1890. A new office building is being planned to accommodate the enlarged Omaha staff.

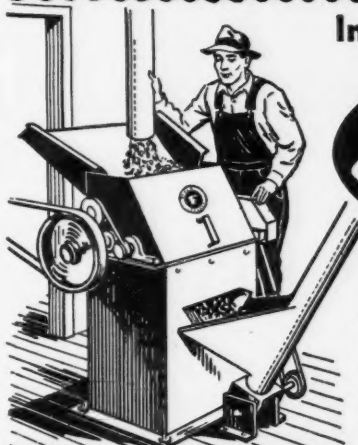
In 1900 the U. S. had 17,000,000 horses and only 8,000 automobiles. Today only 6,000,000 horses remain.

There's a lot of good, simply stated information in a bulletin (No. P99) put out in May, 1949, by the agricultural experiment station and agricultural Ex-

tension Service, in cooperation, at Iowa State College in Ames. Title of the booklet is "151 Questions on Cattle Feeding and Marketing."

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## Market Predictions

(Continued from Page 12)

November was below the two previous months and under last November. Western states will show a decrease and California will feed around 252,000, off 8 percent from a year ago. The number for Colorado will be only slightly less. A recent survey for Arizona indicates a 15 percent decrease. In the irrigated North Platte Valley of southeastern Wyoming and western Nebraska the cattle feeding operations may equal or slightly exceed last season. New Mexico may have as many as a year ago.

Feed conditions on the wheat pastures of Kansas and Oklahoma have been very favorable this fall, although there was little change in the past 30 days. Texas is in good condition except for the northern high plains area which has had below normal rainfall, resulting in some pasture feed deterioration. The earlier interest in calves and yearlings has slackened, and there was some increase in the demand for heavier cattle.

The average cost of stocker and feeder steers at Chicago for November at \$22.04 stood \$3.26 below a year ago, while the Kansas City average of \$21.45 was down \$3.07 from a year ago, Omaha at \$21.49 showing \$3.61 loss from a year ago.

Occasionally you meet a man who was willing to take heavy feeder steers at a

time when most buyers want only those below 750 pounds, and sometimes his judgment proves sound as evidenced in a recent sale of fat 1,440-pound steers at \$27.25 on the Denver market which cost \$20 in Wyoming and were considered too big by most feeder buyers.

The stocker and feeder market has been very spotted. There were times

### DON'T LAY THAT PISTOL DOWN—BOSSY MAY PICK IT UP!

An NDAC dairy husbandman named Ed Stone reminds us how much like people cows are in some ways—so smart about some things and so dumb about others. Look, he says, at the way an old cow goes around absorbing any rusty nails, bits of barbed wire, etc., that she may find left carelessly strewed about. Best thing, says the warning, is to be very careful about those dropped nails, bits of wire, washers, nuts and bolts whenever you do any fencing, building or repair work. You can get it out of Bossy later if you have to but it's far wiser not to let the assorted hardware get into her in the first place.

when plenty of activity developed, and again there were sessions when feeder buyers acted as though they never wanted any more cattle for the feedlots. However, the action was not very satisfactory toward the close, probably be-

cause the downward trend on many of the fat steers was severe and could be taken as a sign of further decline.

On some of the low fat cattle markets, feeders stepped in and took the fleshy 1,050- to 1,175-pound shortfeds for further finishing with confidence. The percentage of feeders doing this was rather small but should the market drop still further you may expect more buyers for big steers. I can recall last February when a feeder purchased a load of heavy cattle already fat and after feeding them five weeks returned them to market and sold them at \$23.50.

The situation is so uncertain that you will find feeders trying almost anything. They switch from light to heavy steers and back again, depending on their own interpretation of what they expect the future market to do, or they try feeding the medium cattle instead of the good or choice, and even may decide to change the period of feeding. The different methods attempted to me show that the cattle feeder is a thinker and a planner and in the main will come out on top.

Pork production in 1950 is expected to jump 9 per cent, and some are placing the per capita consumption of all meats at 150 pounds. There is plenty of interest in the course of the hog market, both cattle- and sheepmen asking about hogs at every turn as they know the going price of live hogs and dressed pork will

## PAINTER HEREFORD RANCHES, 3-year Purina Feeders, report

- EASY CALVING, PLENTY OF MILK
- BIG CALF CROPS
- LARGE CALVES AT WEANING

"We believe Purina Range Breeder Checkers help us get big calf crops. Cows clean well, have lots of milk, and we have heavy calves at weaning time. Cattle relish Checkers, too," says Larry Miller, executive vice-president and manager of the famous Painter Ranches, Denver and Roggen, Colo. Ray Bonta, cow foreman, says, "Before

feeding Purina Range Breeder Checkers we had to clean 20% of cows after calving. Last spring we didn't have to clean a single cow!"

Try Purina Range Checkers or Range Breeder Checkers (fortified with extra vitamin A for use when range is poor or to aid peak reproduction). See your Purina Dealer or Salesman for prices.



Larry A. Miller

**RALSTON PURINA COMPANY**  
Denver • Kansas City • Omaha • Pocatello



**VARIETY DOES MAKE A DIFFERENCE**



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have considerable influence on the price of cattle and beef.

The average cost of hogs at Chicago on Dec. 7 was down to \$14.75, the lowest since June, 1946. The average cost of barrows and gilts at seven markets for the week of Dec. 17 figured \$15.05. The low top for December at Chicago was \$15.75 but by the 20th the best barrows and gilts had risen to \$16.60, the month's high spot.

Although the support price for December was below that of November, the market actually took a better course and some are expecting price to show further improvement. Receipts have been liberal and are expected to continue at big volume for another two months.

Heavy lambs are too abundant and many are still back in the feedlots. The excellent feeding conditions resulted in unusual gains, but the main fault was that feeder buyers often took heavy lambs to begin with. The scarcity of feeder lambs made it necessary in many instances for the buyer to take lambs heavier than usually considered top kinds.

There seems to be no hope for those with heavy lambs, and only a sharp rise on all lambs will keep down the losses. Already lambs are losing money but the big lambs show the most loss. So far many lambs have lost \$1 or more per

head, and if the market continues its recent course feeding operations this season may bring many disgruntled feeders who may abandon lamb feeding next year.

Since a month ago heavy slaughter lambs at Chicago were as much as \$3 off, and even the lambs under 100 pounds declined 75 cents to \$1. The spread between heavy and light lambs is nation-wide and every five pounds makes a big difference in the price of



"And see that he doesn't get in here again! He's the most persistent salesman I ever met."

any fat lamb. Recently, some of the operators have been mixing the heavy lambs in with the more desirable weights but this is no advantage as buyers at the market demand a sort, always taking out the heavies.

There was one recent week when slaughter lambs under 97 pounds sold 25 to 50 cents higher at a time when heavier kinds were declining 50 cents. This situation may not improve. The two way market has been general for months in cattle, and in a way has spread to both the hog and lamb markets. Less trouble is encountered with heavy ewes, and the general closing market on fat ewes was steady to 25 cents higher.

Fewer lambs will be fed this season. There is expected to be some increase in a few states. A larger percentage of lambs will be finished on wheat pasture than any year since 1947, but all pastures did not have full usage. Northern Colorado will have a slight increase over the small number of last season, while feeding in the Arkansas Valley will be down sharply.

Lamb feeding in California is off 7 per cent, but the number in the Imperial Valley is up slightly. New Mexico may have a minor increase. Corn Belt operations are down with the least decrease in Illinois. The movement to market up to Dec. 1 was smaller than a year ago, mainly because of almost perfect feeding conditions.

## HERE ARE SOME OF THE BOYS WHO WEAR

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**T. B. PORTER**  
Calf Roping  
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**HARRY TOMPKINS**  
Wild Horse Ride  
Winner—1949  
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Garden Rodeo



**BILL MAGUIRE**  
Steer Wrestling  
Winner—1949  
Madison Square  
Garden Rodeo



**ROSS DOLLARHIDE**  
Saddle Bronc  
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Madison Square  
Garden Rodeo



**JIM SHOULDERS**  
Bareback Riding  
Winner—1949  
Madison Square  
Garden Rodeo

These are just a few of the top rodeo stars who wear WRANGLERS.

They wear WRANGLERS because the Blue Bell WRANGLER is tough and rugged. It's made from the heaviest 11-oz. Sanforized coarse-weave denim. Men's and boys' sizes, your choice of zipper or button front. Blue Bell's new form-fitting women's WRANGLER

is designed for trim, athletic figures in sizes 12 to 20.

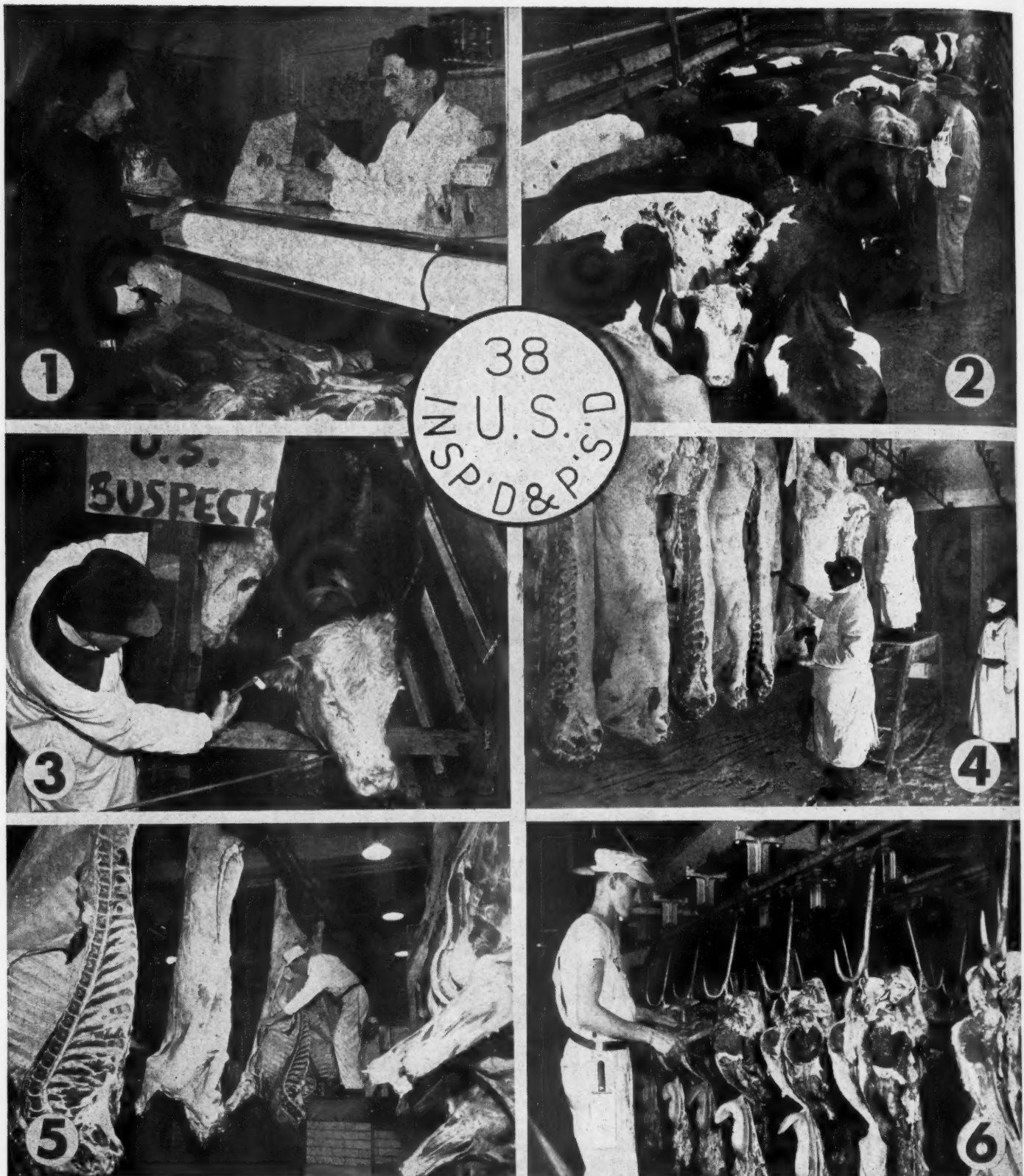
The WRANGLER is the *only* popular-priced Western jean styled by **RODEO BEN**, custom-tailor to rodeo stars and ranchers.

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**WORLD'S LARGEST PRODUCER OF WORK CLOTHES** BLUE BELL, INC., Greensboro, N. C.

January, 1950

# BACK OF THE ROUND PURPLE MEAT INSPECTION STAMP



The round purple stamp that appears on about two-thirds of the meat sold in retail markets is the consumers' assurance that the meat came from animals that had passed thorough inspection by USDA veterinary and trained lay inspectors assigned to several hundred slaughtering establishments throughout the country. It carries the number assigned by the government to the packinghouse and the words "U. S. Insp'd. & P'S'D." (1) This mark is put on every wholesale cut of meat; it is made with a special-formula fluid from absolutely harmless ingredients and it need not be cut away before the meat is cooked. (2) Antemortem inspection in holding pens of packing plants. Only "reasonably normal" animals go onto the slaughtering rooms. Others, clearly diseased or otherwise unfit for food, are kept apart and destroyed; the carcasses are used only for inedible grease, fertilizer, etc. (3) Animals found slightly abnormal are tagged "U. S. Suspect"; are slaughtered and inspected separately. (4) Post-mortem inspection begins in the slaughtering rooms as skinning starts; every part of the head—the first part to be taken from the body—is closely checked. (5) Carcass inspection; each one is hung from hooks on a conveyor moving past the inspection station and internal organs get a thorough going-over. (6) Each carcass passing all inspection is branded by a plant employee under supervision of a federal inspector.

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## POINTED PARAGRAPHS

From Public Relations Committee, American Nat'l Live Stock Ass'n

E. A. PHILLIPS, Secretary, Montana Stockgrowers' Association, Guest Editor

Montana, the third largest state in the union, has an area of 146,131 square miles with a population of approximately 488,000 people for an average density of 3.5 persons per square mile. We can still boast of being in the wide open spaces.

\* \* \*

The largest single industry in the state is the range livestock with 1,995,000 cattle and 1,900,000 sheep. Income from beef cattle in 1948 was \$112,402,000; from sheep \$18,446,000, and from wool \$9,312,000.

\* \* \*

By virtue of the fact that the federal government holds title to 36.6 per cent of Montana's area and the state itself owns about 5 per cent, much of the livestock in Montana is run on public lands. Generally speaking, these lands are of low value and are chiefly valuable for grazing. The Forest Service controls approximately half the federal ownership or 16,300,000 acres. The Bureau of Land Management, the Soil Conservation Service and the Indian Bureau also have extensive holdings in Montana.

\* \* \*

Ranch operations in Montana are

roughly divided into three types; plains, foothill and mountain valley. Plains type ranches are in the eastern part of the state where livestock is ranged out the year around with some supplemental feeding. The foothill type ranch area lies along the eastern slope of the continental divide. In this section winter feeding is generally necessary with a ton to a ton and one half of hay per head being fed. The mountain valley ranches are in the western part of the state in the "snow country." Here, winter feeding is a full time job for most operators with a ton and one half tons of hay per head being fed.

\* \* \*

Carrying capacity of Montana ranges varies from nine acres per head in western Montana to better than 50 in the eastern and as high as 100 in some of the badlands areas. An overall average for the state is 17 to 20 acres.

\* \* \*

Livestock in Montana is marketed through many different channels. In the late summer and early fall, order buyers and feeders come into the range country to buy direct. A lot of cattle go east to the river markets, but most of the livestock is marketed through the 13 markets located within the state. In recent years more and more Montana cattle have been going to the West Coast. A new innovation in marketing Montana cattle has been the establishment of breed association feeder calf sales. With consignments running up to

1,500 head, feeders and feeder buyers have been attracted to these events with a resulting premium being paid for many of the consignments.

\* \* \*

Enforcement of Montana's livestock laws is entrusted to the Montana Livestock Commission. Membership of the commission is made up of practical stockmen appointed by the governor. The commission maintains a market and a county-to-county brand inspection service. In addition, the commission has stock inspectors in the field handling livestock law enforcement. About 60,000 brands are recorded by the commission.

\* \* \*

While livestock disease is not a problem in Montana, the health of the domestic animals in the state is guarded by the Montana Livestock Sanitary Board. Two of the most serious problems confronting the veterinary staff of the board at present are white muscle disease (thought to be a vitamin C deficiency) and urinary calculi (water belly).

\* \* \*

The voices of the livestock industry in Montana are the Montana Stockgrowers Association and the Montana Wool Growers Association with 4,100 and 2,000 members, respectively. Each association maintains offices in Helena, the capitol city, and each publishes a monthly magazine for the information of its membership.

\* \* \*

The Montana Stockgrowers Associa-

**Won't You Join Us?**

## ATTEND THE SOUTHEASTERN Brahman Breeders Association SHOW AND SALE

at Ocala, Florida, January 16-20, 1950

HERE, at the top-ranking Brahman show in the United States, you will have an unmatched opportunity to see the world's best Brahman cattle on display, to meet the members of the Southeastern Brahman Breeders Association . . . owners and developers of the highest types of Brahman cattle known . . . and to select the quality Brahman stock you need for upgrading your herd or producing your own herd of purebred Brahman.

Prize Brahman cattle from Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina and Alabama will be available at auction. Cattle will be shown in all price ranges.

You may buy with confidence from members of the Southeastern Brahman Breeders Association. For a complete list of member breeders and illustrated Brahman literature, drop us a postal card today.

REMEMBER THE DATES: January 16-20. If you want hotel reservations, write or wire. The Association will be glad to make them for you.

# SOUTHEASTERN BRAHMAN BREEDERS ASSOCIATION

BOX 1051

OCALA, FLORIDA

AFFILIATED WITH AMERICAN BRAHMAN BREEDERS ASSOCIATION

tion offers a \$1,000 reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of anyone stealing livestock from a member. In livestock theft cases where the reward is not claimed the association often aids in hiring assisting counsel for the prosecution.

\* \* \*

The association is active in encouraging junior stockmen. At a selected group of fairs each year, every FFA or 4-H club youth exhibiting a blue ribbon beef is given a cash prize by the association. The association also awards a plaque to the champion 4-H club beef judge at the annual state 4-H club congress. An association scholarship of \$100 is given annually to an outstanding junior student in animal husbandry at Montana State College. A 4-H club or FFA youth also appears on the speaking program at the association convention.

\* \* \*

The association is active in other fields. Most of Montana's livestock laws have been written by members of the association who were also members of the state legislature. In all other matters where the welfare of the livestock industry is concerned the association tries to take an enlightened part.

#### CANADIAN IMPORTS

Canadian livestock numbers for June 1, 1949, indicate a downward trend for

all species except hogs. Cattle numbers started downward in 1948. Although these were 6 per cent above the 1936-40 average, the June estimates reflect the high domestic slaughter rate and heavy exports of live cattle that occurred after Aug. 16, 1948, when the embargo was removed. Total cattle on June 1, 1949, were 9,081,000.

#### HORSE ASSOCIATION DISSOLVED

The Horse Association of America, organized in 1920 "to aid and encourage the breeding, raising and use of equine stock," is being dissolved, pursuant to the decision taken by members and directors at their 30th annual meeting in Chicago on Nov. 30. President Ira Drymon announces that Wayne Dinsmore, executive secretary throughout the life of the organization, will continue to work along the same lines but in an individual capacity.

#### "You Can't Eat Grass"

(Continued from Page 8)

methods to prevent further declines in that relationship.

"People need more meat for dietary reasons. The medical profession needs more animal glands to treat the sick. Our soils need more livestock farming to maintain their fertility and reduce erosion . . . But a wholesale switch from

grain and row crop farming to a grass agriculture could and would create an aggregate of livestock that would be disastrous to us livestock men unless we produce cheaper.

"There are many ways to do that job. We can rotate our grazing; develop more water; salt better; use permanent pastures, and use more productive varieties of grass on ranges and farm lands. We can breed animals that are more efficient users of forage and concentrates. We can reduce disease losses, spray for grubs and flies and avoid bruising and injury."

Swinging, then, into the matter of public relations, Mr. Rogers' talk continued: "In this modern world, none of us are sufficient unto ourselves. We are only parts of a great democracy. In order to live comfortably with other people, industries, governments, even churches must establish areas of understanding. The basis for understanding is facts. If we primary producers, feeders, processors and distributors give people the facts about our business, they will be much more apt to be on the side of our industry when problems and misunderstandings arise.

"Public opinion should be shaped by sound, constructive and logical effort and not by contention and quarreling. Anger has no place in good public relations. Self-control is the best way to prevent control by someone else . . .

# 100 BULLS ABERDEEN-ANGUS at the National Western Stock Show, Denver, Jan. 18

## Individual BULLS and FEMALES

50 Bulls - 30 Females

Sale starts at 9 a.m. in the Lamont Sales Pavilion on the stock show grounds. A real quality offering. These individuals are carefully selected and will afford the buyers an opportunity to obtain good replacement or foundation stock.

## GROUP OF BULLS

50 Head in Pens of 3 and 5

Sale will start at 1 p.m. in the Feeder Sale Barn in the Stockyards

## COMMERCIAL MEN

here is your opportunity to get bulls to head your herd that are uniform in breeding, conformation and type.

Sale Sponsored by

**AMERICAN ABERDEEN-ANGUS ASSOCIATION**

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"The approach to the project (of public relations by the American National) is practical and straightforward. It is factual and not sensational. We have come to the realization that public interest in, and the degree of governmental control over, all business is such that universal understanding and sympathy are as important to our prosperity as a good bank balance or a profitable selling price of cattle.

"We are beginning to understand that we cannot improve our political and economic status until we have reached a sound and healthy relationship with all of the citizens of our country.

"We are having difficulty in changing the idea in the public's mind that the cattle business is all romance or all piracy . . . We must accept the task of letting people know that we do care for their favor and that we do operate in their interest. People . . . must appreciate our problems, our hopes and our aims.

"The public should be told that there is as great a difference between the business of raising beef today and yesterday as there is between the long-legged and slab-sided animals of a few generations ago and the blocky, meaty animals of today."

"Our committee is committed to the policy of avoiding controversial issues as much as possible. Instead, we are substituting an approach that cannot be assailed—an accuracy that includes no half-truths or distortions, a fair presentation of our industry's story that is vigorous without being quarrelsome.

"I do not claim that members of our industry wear wings but neither do we have a barbed tail and cloven hooves. Too often, our entire industry is condemned for the faults or ignorance of a few individuals." Mr. Rogers touched on the matter of soil erosion as a basis for misconception of the stockman's work in some quarters . . . "We should show people that livestock farming conserves the soil; it doesn't deplete it. Grass farming checks erosion; it doesn't accelerate it. We are telling people that we practice conservation of the land, not for our good alone but because of the benefits it bestows on every citizen."

"The dark cloud of bureaucratic domination and control overshadows us. Are we going to submit to the domination of our lives and businesses by federal and state bureaus? Or, are we going to prove to the people that we are capable of running our own affairs with due consideration for the rights and welfare of others? The decision is ours to make. We must demonstrate and prove that we have a definite consciousness of our responsibility to the purchasers of our products and to the people of our nation."

"Our problems can be solved only if we work together as integrated members of a great industry, scrapping among ourselves over minor troubles as do parts of any healthy family—but presenting a united front when attacked from without."

# GO TO GRASS!

Grass is the key to low-cost stock raising. Grow good grass and lots of it and you will cut your grain and supplement costs for all classes of meat animals. Use adapted seed mixtures, fertilizers, pasture rotations and other approved practices to get larger grass "crops" from your land.

Your profit margin in stock raising is the difference between your cost of production and your selling price. Keep your costs down by raising plenty of grass . . . by careful management . . . and by disease prevention. Increase your selling price by breeding for good type . . . and by careful feeding for a good market finish.

Livestock and grass combine to build soil fertility and prevent erosion—helping you earn a permanent high income from your land. Thus a livestock farming program based on grass benefits both your farm and your country.

Remember, go to grass for **efficient** livestock production.

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## Help Yourself!

Sounds like something free, doesn't it?  
Funny thing, it really is!

It's what you get extra when you  
use **WHR** blood.

It helps you produce better cattle.

**Wyoming Hereford Ranch**

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# LADIES' CHOICE



## Through a RANCH HOUSE WINDOW

Like most other stay-by-the-fire Cow-Belles, my thoughts this month are turned toward Miami and the 53rd convention of the American National.

Because of a series of family crises—a wedding, a new small grandson, a change in our own way of life—my own nebulous plans to make the trip this year had to be set aside. But I find myself still contrasting our icy mountain rains, our freezing nights, the small flurries of our scant snowfall to date, with the imagined beauties of Florida in January.

Here's hoping that some of our lucky members who attended will write and give us at least a graphic second-hand account of it!

\* \* \*

This is the half-way point of the 20th century, this bright New Year of 1950. I wonder if ever before in man's history so many changes were packed into a scant five decades?

Did you ever think how like the course of a river our civilization has been? Small and turbulent at its beginning, then dark and stagnant and slow through the Dark Ages; out into the golden sunlight of the Renaissance still flowing full and slow, then faster and ever faster through the intervening centuries until this one. Within the past 50 years, its tempo has become that of a rapids rushing and foaming down toward . . . what?

Of course most rapids end in the final rushing plunge of a waterfall, but there are those that sweep down furiously only to come to rest finally in some long-placid, sun-flecked lake.

I cannot believe that Man has conquered Time and Space, has made himself wings stronger and swifter than those of the eagle, has probed deeply into the secrets of all matter that lie within the atom . . . has done all this just in order to live more tensely and more bitterly in this fine new world of his own making.

Surely no precipice but rather a golden time of peace and plenty lies at the end of these hastening years!

\* \* \*

Once, long ago, I read a verse; I do not now remember who wrote it, nor most of what it said. But the sense of

it, the ease and peace and faith it breathed has stayed with me always. "I have," it said, "only one day to live . . . today. Yesterday with all its joys, its sorrows, its mistakes . . . yesterday is dead. It has passed into Eternity. It is no longer mine; it is God's day. Tomorrow has not come. It lies, unborn, within Eternity. It cannot yet be mine; it is God's day. Today alone is mine. For this brief span of hours surely I can be brave and wise and kind and strong. I can live well my day."

The strength and peace of that philosophy helps me to stop, draw a deep breath and realize that, however swiftly the tide of the days rushes by, I myself can live it only one day at a time.

Anyone can live one day well; may 1950 be just 365 such days for each one of us!

A Happy New Year to you all!

## At Home on the Range

If I made any New Year's resolutions—which I did not—I think it would be to try at least one new dish every week. After so many years of cooking, I find it easy to slip unconsciously into a pattern of familiar and standardized meals. Because my own pattern happens to be a long one, with the same meal recurring only about every three weeks, it is probable that my family is not even conscious of the pattern, save that sometimes, along about this time of year when fresh fruits and vegetables aren't so plentiful, the dinner-table grows less interesting, somehow.

Next time I have spaghetti, I'm not going to have the only-too-familiar tossed green salad, hot garlic bread and fruit dessert! Of course it's a good and suitable combination of foods . . . but then, I always have tossed salad and garlic bread with spaghetti. Just as I almost always have mashed potatoes with a roast and French fries with steaks. And cheese in narrow slices with hot apple pie. When I was younger, I often mixed the cheese, grated, into the top crust of my apple pie and served it with a big pitcher of slightly-sweetened cream, lightly dusted with netmeg. The same flavor combination practically, but oh, so far from the monotony of just plain apple pie and cheese!

Hot bread-sticks rolled in melted butter would be a change from garlic bread with spaghetti. And why not zucchini squash fixed as the Italians do it, with cheese, for the vegetable? Since the

only Italian dessert I know is a foamy, wine-flavored whip, why not have a lemon creme for dessert? Its sharp sweet-sourness will top off the rich, starchy meal just right. And its texture is as light and foamy as zabione itself, without the winey flavor which I cannot endure.

Well, I've talked myself into it! We're having spaghetti for dinner this evening. But it won't be my usual "spaghetti dinner," at any rate!

Next time you have spaghetti, why not try these variations on the rest of the meal?

### ZUCCHINI WITH CHEESE

6 or 8 small Italian squash, sliced thin without peeling

1 small onion, sliced thin  
3 tbsp. butter or margarine  
3 tbsp. olive or salad oil

Salt, pepper, a sprinkle of allspice  
Grated Italian cheese and a small amount of tomato sauce, if desired.

Fry the squash and onion with the butter and oil until a nice brown and barely soft. Sprinkle with salt, pepper and allspice, put on a hot platter, sprinkle with grated cheese and serve at once. If tomato sauce is desired, add a small amount after the squash is fried, heat through thoroughly and then pour onto hot platter.

### LEMON CREME

4 eggs, separated  
1 cup sugar  
1 lemon, juice and grated rind  
1 envelope plain gelatine.

Soak gelatine in  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup cold water, then dissolve in  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup boiling water. Add to egg yolks, which have been beaten . . . and beaten . . . and beaten . . . with the sugar and the lemon juice and rind. Gradually fold in the beaten egg whites, pile lightly into small dishes, chill for three or four hours before serving.

\* \* \*

Of course I realize that your pantry may hold very different foods than mine. In winter months, summer squash and lemons may not be among your supplies. Since these high cold hills are only 50 miles from San Diego and less than twice that far from the lush winter gardens of the Imperial Valley, I'm very fortunate to have an almost year-around supply of fresh foods. The less excuse for me to let monotony creep into my cooking! At any rate, as I said at the start, why not try a new dish every now and then?

And so . . . good eating . . . and good evening. —D. M.

### PICTURE CREDITS

P. 9—Jim Chamberlain, Bremerton, Wash. P. 10—LSU. The cover—feeding on Tom McQuaid's ranch near Fairplay, Colo., snapped by Rad Hall.

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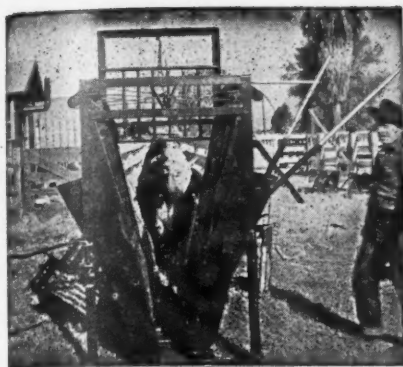
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## The LaRUE Cattle Squeeze Chute

(Patent Pending)

"1,000 Cattlemen Can't Be Wrong"

Through ten years of Chute manufacturing and with the help of 1,000 LaRue Squeeze Chute owners we have developed what is today the World's Finest Squeeze. Don't be misled with false claims. See the LaRue Chute before you buy another. Please write for full information and prices.

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RINGS EXTRA:  
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1000 rings \$12.00

**BLOODLESS CASTRATION  
of lambs and calves, and  
docking of lambs**

Instrument applies rubber ring which causes parts to atrophy and fall off. One-man operation—quicker and surer in any weather.

Order from **YOUR DEALER** or write  
**Cattlemen and Wool Growers Supply**

153 Mission St., San Francisco 5, Calif.  
division of  
**CALIFORNIA WOOLGROWERS ASSOCIATION**  
Sole Distributors



## WESTERN COWBOY BOOTS

High Grade, Fancy,  
Handmade

Made Like You Like 'Em

For Men, Women and Children

Write for new catalogue

**CRICHET BOOT CO.**

El Paso 39, Texas

If the farmer gave away the wheat for a 16-cent loaf of bread it would still cost 14.7 cents.

January, 1950

## Cowbelle Notes

California's Kern County CowBelles met some weeks ago at Bakersfield, where they elected three new directors: Mesdames Joe Entz, James Rogers and Juan Reyes. At a later luncheon meeting recipe contest winners were announced and the ladies worked on arrangements for printing of their cook book.

A joint committee named by the CCA, the CowBelles and the Junior Cattlemen handled details for a fall banquet held in November.

\* \* \*

Speaking of Kern County's All-Beef Cookbook, publicity being sent out from the auxiliary organization states that this is "crammed with delicious ways to prepare beef dishes of all kinds," and "The wider the distribution of this cookbook, the more beef people are going to buy!" No doubt the ladies have something there.

The recipes—over 700 of them—were selected from hundreds submitted in the recently closed prize contest. They cover every part of the carcass from nose to tail, with a special section on quantity cooking and barbecuing for large crowds. They are equally interesting and helpful to the ranch woman with a whole beef to use to the best advantage, or to the city housewife who buys at her local market. Say the CowBelles, "The infinite variety of tasty and healthful dishes which can be made from beef surprised even the best of cooks." The book, "Chuck's On!" is described as "definitely practical," but also "glamorous." The 188 pages are printed with sepia ink on cream-colored paper, and brands decorate the top of each page. Each chapter is headed by a full-page picture of some delectable beef dish, and chapter headings have pen-and-ink sketches with western motifs.

The book is offered in a choice of bindings. The deluxe edition is bound in genuine saddle tan leather which has been treated to withstand staining; it is highly recommended for gift-giving for any occasion—particularly, say the ladies, showers and anniversaries. The regular edition is planned for heavy and continued kitchen usage, with an attractive tan plastic cover and bound with plastic rings so that it lies flat when open for use. The deluxe edition is \$3.50 plus state sales tax and postage (a total of \$3.70). The plastic-covered book is \$1.50 (which, with tax and postage, comes to \$1.65). Mrs. David Snedden, 2324 Cedar St., Bakersfield, Calif., is handling orders.

From Idaho we hear that the CowBelles of that state are already beginning to make program plans for the ladies attending the annual convention of the Idaho Cattlemen's Association, Mar. 27-28, at Boise. Mrs. Seth Burstedt of Challis is the president.

## FREEZING WEATHER DUE!



## "WATER BUOY" Stock Tank Water Heater

Here's an Electric Stock Tank Water Heater with an input of 850 watts that will keep a drinking spot open at

20° BELOW ZERO

IT FLOATS. Water Buoy has sealed-in heavy duty rubber lead cord. Pre-tested, enclosed thermostat furnishes heat ONLY WHEN NEEDED. Scientifically installed heating element gives uniform heat. Totally submerged element prevents heat loss—all heat conducted through water. Nine inch float made of heavy gage steel—rust-proofed—top stays cool.

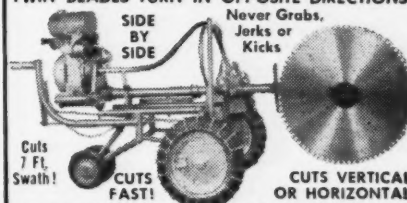
VERY ECONOMICAL. In coldest weather requires current only a few hours a day. Operates on 115 volt AC or DC. At your dealer or send \$14.95. Postage prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write Dept 13.

**THE KNEISLEY ELECTRIC COMPANY**  
Toledo 3, Ohio

## JACOBS SAFETY WONDER SAW

### WORLD'S GREATEST SAW INVENTION

TWIN BLADES TURN IN OPPOSITE DIRECTIONS



**FARMERS! RANCHERS!**

Stop paying taxes on idle brush and timberland. Turn it into pasture or crop land quickly, easily and at low cost. The greatest brush and timber clearing saw invention in America. No other saw ever built can equal its operating advantages and features. Self-propelled by hydraulic oil transmission. Saw in horizontal position swings to cut 7 ft. swath.

WRITE FOR FREE FOLDER!

**JACOBS** WIND ELECTRIC CO., INC.  
Industrial Division  
Minneapolis 11, Minn.

## THE TREND IS TOWARD ANGUS

Demand for Angus cattle continues at strong, but sound levels. Everywhere the trend is toward the Blacks. Bred for generations for the single purpose of producing top quality beef quickly and economically, Angus are today's modern beef breed. Share in this premium market by breeding and feeding Aberdeen-Angus.

Write for free descriptive literature: Dept. A



**American Aberdeen Angus Breeders' Association** "Tomorrow's Beef Cattle Today" Chicago 9, Illinois

If the farmer gave away the beans for a 10-cent can of beans they would still cost 8.7 cents.

# SALES

**February  
8  
Kansas**

## 150 BIG RUGGED HEREFORD BULLS

Many sell in pens of three . . . All serviceable age . . . Also 20 selected heifers.

### KANSAS SPRING HEREFORD SALE

Sponsored by the Kansas Hereford Association in cooperation with the Southwest Kansas Hereford Association.

**DODGE CITY, KANSAS—FEB. 8, 1950**

GENE WATSON, SEC'Y.-MGR. STATE FAIRGROUNDS, HUTCHINSON, KANSAS.

**February  
25  
Idaho**

## Idaho Shorthorn Breeders SHOW AND SALE, FEB. 25, 2 P. M.

At Idaho Livestock Auction Co., Idaho Falls, Ida.

### 30 BULLS—15 FEMALES

Judge of show, E. F. Rhinehart  
Auctioneer, C. R. Thomas

Write for Catalog to J. R. Byrne,  
Rexburg, Ida.

**March  
27  
Colorado**

## COLORADO HEREFORD RANGE BULL SALE

Individuals and Groups

Union Stock Yards — Denver, Colo. — Monday, March 27

Colorado Hereford Association, P. O. Box 6511, Denver, Colo.

## NEW QUARTERS IN 1951 SEEN FOR NATIONAL WESTERN SHOW

A total of nearly \$100,000 will be offered in prizes and premiums to exhibitors and rodeo contestants during the 44th annual National Western Stock Show, to be held at Denver, Jan. 13-21, according to General Manager John T. Caine III. More than two-thirds of this amount will be offered in the various stock and agricultural events for which a record number of entries has been received. While remodeled facilities will permit the care of more animals this year than in any previous show, Western officials are looking forward eagerly to the 1951 show, when the fast-growing new stadium will be ready for use.

More than 1,400 head of breeding and fat cattle are entered in the open and junior classes of the National Western.

The carload lot entries, for which the National Western is widely known, are expected by show officials to set another record this year.

## 'INTERNATIONAL' NOTES

A Hereford steer entered by the Pecos County 4-H Club of Fort Stockton, Tex., was named grand champion of the International Livestock Exposition last month, thus bringing joy to his 50 owners—43 boys and seven girls.

Chicago's giant show also brought high honors to two Iowa brothers, Ferd and George Schmidt of Clinton County, when their carlot of fat Angus steers took the grand championship; Karl Hoffman, also of Iowa, showed the reserve champions.

In the Shorthorn breed, Thomas E. Wilson Farms, Madison County, Ia., exhibited the champion carlot of steers and Oklahoma A. & M. College took the breed championship.

Cherry Hills Farm of Glyndon, Md., took all championship Polled Shorthorn honors at the show with the exception of the grand champion female award which went to Louis W. Thieman of Concordia, Mo.

W. J. Largent & Son of Merkel, Tex., won the reserve Hereford bull championship and the grand championship on a Hereford female.

The grand champion female Aberdeen-Angus sold for \$13,500.

\* \* \*

The Review and Album of the 1948 International Live Stock Exposition is now available at the Chicago Stock Yards headquarters of the show. The book contains 308 pages and is illustrated with photographs of champion winners in all departments; it also includes listings of all winners back to the first show in 1900. Price, \$2.50 per copy.

## BILLINGS CARLOT BULL SALE

With ideal fall weather and the largest offering of purebred registered bulls ever offered in a sale in the Northwest, the Billings Public Stockyards climaxed its fourth annual carload bull sale, Dec. 5-7. Never in the history of the event have buyers come from such extended distances to take their pick of carload lots of top quality bulls from Montana and northern Wyoming consignors. A new record was set in price averages and 482 bulls were consigned to better than

double last year's offering, according to Dale J. Lynch, sale manager.

Buyers from Montana, Wyoming, North Dakota, Oregon, Idaho and Texas purchased bulls in the all-breed sale. Wyoming buyers purchased nearly half of the total consignment. Drouth in the northern and eastern parts of Montana this past season had seriously affected the movement of bulls to range men all fall. Consequently, results of this sale in the face of reduced cow herds surprised some of the old-time bull breeders of the state.

The average price on the top 100 bulls sold was \$539.25. The average on all bulls sold was \$404. The top was reached on a Hereford bull of Eagle Domino breeding that sold for \$750.

## OREGON SHORTHORN LEADERS MAP PROGRAM FOR 1950

Directors of the Oregon Shorthorn Breeders Association outlined 1950 show and sale plans, voted to publish a combination member directory and sales catalogue and heard a review of the livestock research program being conducted by the Oregon agricultural experiment station at their annual board meeting on Dec. 2 at Corvallis. The 1950 show and sale was set for Mar. 1-2 at Prineville. On the afternoon of the 1st, the second annual sale of the Oregon Swine Growers will be held in conjunction with the Shorthorn show.

Roy Harris of Prineville is the association's president.

## IDAHO ASSN. SALE AT WEISER

The fifth, and final, sale of 1949 under sponsorship of the Idaho Cattlemen's Association was held at Weiser on Dec. 3. It was the organization's first sale there (others having been held previously on an annual basis only at Pocatello and Twin Falls). In it, 77 Hereford bulls, four Shorthorn bulls and seven Hereford females changed hands for a total of \$32,840. Top price of the sale was \$950, paid for a 20-month-old Hereford bred by Breckenridge Brothers of Tetonia; and Seth Burstedt of Challis got the next-high bid of \$750 for a 19-month-old Hereford.

## WYOMING UNIVERSITY SELLS NINE STEERS AT CHICAGO

Sale money totalling \$4,093 was earned by University of Wyoming stock shown at the 49th annual International Livestock Exposition in Chicago recently. Nine animals (2 Angus, 4 Herefords and 3 Shorthorns) were sold; four other steers shown at Chicago were returned to Laramie to be included with exhibits for the National Western show at Denver in January.

## WYOMING HEREFORD ASSN. SELECTS NEW LEADERS

The Nov. 19 meeting of the Wyoming Hereford Association at Casper included an election in which Oliver M. Wallop of Big Horn was succeeded in

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER



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the presidency by Julius Hewes of Sundance. Joe A. Waggoner of Jay Em was chosen vice-president. Tony Fellhauer of Laramie, livestock specialist with the state agricultural extension service, was unanimously retained in the post he has held since the association was formed in 1946—that of secretary-treasurer.

Board of directors of the group consists of the presidents of the nine local Hereford associations of Wyoming.

#### KANSAS POLLED HEREFORD ASSN. ELECTS OFFICERS, PLAN SALES

The president of the Kansas Polled Hereford Breeders Association, Walter Lewis of Larned, Kan., has been re-elected. John Luft of LaCrosse is the vice-president and his predecessor, Vic Roth of Hays, has been named secretary-treasurer and association sales manager.

Definite plans were laid at the annual meeting of the organization for its first spring bull sale. (This is to be held Mar. 13, 1950, at Liberal.) Guest speakers at the meeting included Don W. Chittenden, secretary of the American Polled Hereford Breeders Association, Kansas City, Mo., and Larry Miller of Denver, Colo.

#### NEW ANGUS SHOW CLASS

Livestock shows in 1950 will offer exhibitors of Aberdeen-Angus breeding cattle an additional class for competition. This is the junior get-of-sire class consisting of three animals, both sexes represented, from the junior and senior calf classes.

#### COLORADAN TOPS GRAND NATL.

A bull shown by Switzer & Field of Gunnison, Colo., took the championship among the Hereford sale cattle at the Grand National Livestock Exposition in San Francisco and then sold for \$6,700 (the sale top and a new record.)

#### ANGUS SHOW WINDOW SALE

The International Show Window Angus sale last month at Chicago brought in a total of \$77,910 on 50 animals for an average of \$1,558. Ten bulls averaged \$2,880, and 40 females, \$1,253. The top bull brought \$11,000; the top female, \$4,000.

#### INTERNATIONAL SHORTHORN CONGRESS HELD IN CHICAGO

Seventy head sold for \$65,455 at the International Shorthorn Congress sale in Chicago. The average on 40 bulls was \$1,029, and on 30 females it was \$809. The sale top was a red bull which went for \$900; both buyer and seller were Ohioans. The top female brought \$2,000. A record crowd held the event at good interest.

#### OKLA. JUDGING TEAM WINS

Competing with 21 colleges and universities from many places across the country—a record number—Oklahoma A & M College took highest honors in the annual intercollegiate meat judging

January, 1950

# BULLS

FOR SALE AT PRIVATE TREATY

## CHANDLER HEREFORDS

Range Bulls of Uniform Quality in Carload Lots  
Herbert Chandler Baker, Oregon

## ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE

Purebred and Commercial

GRASS RANGE N BAR RANCH MONTANA

## SERVICEABLE HEREFORD BULLS

Large Group to Select From

Charles Rudolph, Caldwell, Ida. No Saturday Business Phone 0188R4

## MESSERSMITH'S HEREFORDS

We hope to see you in Miami. Have a few bulls and females for sale at Kenneth's place.

F. E. MESSERSMITH & SONS - 623 Emerson, Alliance, Nebr.

contest at the 50th International Livestock Exposition in Chicago. The team was awarded the National Live Stock and Meat Board trophy. Iowa State College got second-place honors.

#### ANGUS BREEDERS NAME WARNER

The 66th annual convention of the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders Association, held during the Chicago International show, drew 800 Angus breeders from 36 states, Canada, the British Isles and Austria. Following their banquet, they elected Dan T. Warner of Dayton, O., to the presidency, as successor to Dr. J. J. Hendren of Fowlerville, Mich. Andrew Anderson of Encampment, Wyo., was named vice-president. Secretary Frank Richards reported new records in all phases of the Angus business, with 1,804 new members joining the organization in 1949 and registrations totaling 87,772 for the past year.

#### CALIF. HOLSTEINS IN DISPERSAL

A sale of Shady Knoll registered Holsteins at the Fresno County Fair Grounds in California recently brought \$27,720, with an average of \$396 per animal and a top of \$700 paid on two head.

#### MORE BRAHMA CROSSES

In gathering data for last month's special Brahman section of the Pro-

ducer, any number of interesting operations have come to hand. At Cody, Wyo., the Double Dee Ranch is reporting very satisfactory successes with Brahma-Angus crossbreeding.

## WHAT'S NEW?

A current changer is now on the market which converts 32-volt DC current from light plants to 110-volt AC for home appliances. Winchanger Corp., Sioux City, Ia., is the manufacturer.



"Gesundheit..."

## TRAFFIC NOTES

The traffic department of the American National Live Stock Association has received 12 tariffs naming reduced rates or charges for the privilege of feeding or grazing in transit of livestock.

Prior to the effective date of said tariffs the charges for this privilege, except in the South Pacific Coast area, ranged from 9½ to 15 cents per 100 pounds, subject to the Ex Parte increases. The new charge established by certain of the railroads is \$7 per car, subject to Ex Parte Nos. 162, 166 and 168 increases.

On Sept. 10, 1949, the A., T. & S. F. Ry. Co., reduced its charge to \$7 per car in territory east of Albuquerque or Belen, N. M. The Rock Island Lines established the same charge on the same date.

On Oct. 10, 1949, the Union Pacific and the C., M. St. P. & P. established the charge of \$7 per car. On Oct. 14 the Chicago & Northwestern established the charge at points on its line. On October 19, 1949, the Missouri-Kansas and Texas established the same charge at points on its line.

The railroads in Southwestern Lines territory have published the charge of \$7 per car to become effective Nov. 3, 1949, in Southwestern Lines Tariffs Nos. 187 and 188 series.

These reductions are the result of an application filed by a carrier with the Western Trunk-Line Committee in April. Apparently some of the member lines such as the Santa Fe, Rock Island, Union Pacific, Milwaukee, and C&NW approved the proposition and incorporated

it in certain of their tariffs. However, a number of the other lines have not published the reduced charge to date so far as our files show. The charge of \$7 per car is subject to all the increases authorized by the ICC since 1946. Moreover, it only applies on certain lines and in some cases, like the Santa Fe, in only a portion of the territory served by it. Consequently the producers should make careful investigation before moving their shipments in the expectation of securing the reduced transit charge.

The American National Live Stock Association was represented on Dec. 12 by Traffic Manager Charles E. Blaine at a hearing before the ICC in Salt Lake City, Utah. This was in connection with the application of the Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad for opening of the so-called Ogden Gateway. Lee J. Quasey of the National Live Stock Producers Association also appeared on behalf of the complainant, which is petitioning for comparable rates into the North west.

An important reminder: Members of the American National and affiliated associations are entitled to the freight bill checking service furnished by Traffic Manager Charles E. Blaine, 901 Title and Trust Bldg., Phoenix, Ariz.

## French Kelly

(Continued from Page 9)

This hint of better days furnished the boys around the barber shop material for endless speculation. They even seriously considered shooting Pete the barber in cold blood with the hope that they could thereby induce Kelly to defend the murderer and put on a show. To hear Kelly plead a case the town would cheerfully have endured almost any hardship—even "biled collars."

KELLY the Super alone stood aloof from the speculation. He inquired into no man's past and to him it was sufficient that in Kelly he had the best teamster that had ever freighted for the

## RANCH LOANS

Fair, business-like treatment—Your inquiry is kept confidential. Appraisals by experienced loan men who know the business of ranching.

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Gillette, Wyoming

## GOLD SEAL



## Pasture and Range GRASS SEED

Twenty-one varieties, adapted to every Western condition. Build up your grazing and hay yields at small cost with triple-cleaned, fresh, live seeds of hardy strains. Crested Wheatgrass, Tall Slender Wheatgrass, Brome, Bromar, Grama, Buffalo, Timothy, Clovers, Alsike, Alfalfas. All fully described in big free catalog. Be sure to get our prices. Write today.

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DENVER, COLO.  
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# Ship To JOHN CLAY & COMPANY

### HOUSES AT 10 LEADING MARKETS

CHICAGO, ILL.	E. ST. LOUIS, ILL.	FT. WORTH, TEX.
OMAHA, NEBR.	ST. JOSEPH, MO.	DENVER, COLO.
KANSAS CITY, MO.	SIoux CITY, IOWA	OGDEN, UTAH
	SAN ANTONIO, TEX.	



Dream. If he had any worries concerning Kelly, they were confined solely to preventing any incident which might cause the freighter to draw his time.

Irish Kelly gave that matter considerable thought and passed his conclusions on to the town. The Frenchman showed no signs of wanderlust and if nothing happened to set the fuse to his temper it was reasonable to expect that he might stay indefinitely.

Therefore, he informed the saloon-keepers, it was up to them to see that nothing happened on their premises which might arouse his ire. If anything did, he, Irish Kelly, would personally take time off to make that person look like he had been through the ball mill. The mine supported the town and now it was time for the businessmen to start looking after the interests of the mine.

Even the Super, delighted as he was with Kelly's performance, did not really begin to appreciate his teamster until the new machinery for the mill began to arrive. He had expected to hire additional outfits but, dreading perhaps the congestion on the narrow road and the effect competition might have on Kelly, he continued to dally. Meanwhile French Kelly hauled machinery whenever he had room. By the time the Super got around to hiring the extra teams most of the machinery was at the mill and there was no need for the additional outfits.

Irish Kelly congratulated himself upon having solved the problem in a most efficient manner and decided to give Kelly a raise. He drove to town and repeated his ultimatum to the businessmen in more forceful language. The mine's wagon, he assured them, would haul the man responsible for Kelly quitting to the boothill.

Having completed his rounds, he dropped in at Bridget's for a cup of tea. Ever since she and her brood of almost a dozen (he never could keep them still long enough for a sure count) had come to do the town's washing the amount of business he had to attend to personally had increased amazingly. If things continued at this rate, one of the foremen grumbled, you'd soon be going to the same place for your orders and your laundry.

The Super listened and said nothing. In the cozy warmth of Bridget's kitchen he could linger over tea and cake and watch through the window the most interesting sight of all: Kelly skillfully maneuvering the heavily loaded wagon on the loading dock.

THINGS rolled along smoothly, although French Kelly quickly came to realize his own importance. He demanded, and got, the respect his position rated. But he was careful to ask for nothing more. Occasionally, out of pure devilishness, he drove Irish Kelly wild by telling him how to run the mine and the mill, neither of which the Super was certain Kelly had ever entered.

Kelly was the aristocrat of working

men. He had insisted, and the Super finally agreed, that his job began when he climbed up on the wagon seat and ended when he stepped down. When in town, a hostler hooked up the team and drove it to the restaurant, there to wait until Kelly had finished his breakfast. At the mine he merely handed the lines to another man and walked away.

He sat slowly puffing his curved-stemmed pipe as he watched other men sweat to load the heavy equipment on the wagon. He supervised the loading but disdained to lend a hand. His word was law and the wagon would not roll until the load was as Kelly wanted it. But the mules were moving more freight than they had for any other man.

The morning after St. Patrick's day was raw and miserable, with frequent flurries of snow and hail. Kelly was definitely not up to par as he jockeyed the wagon to the freight house dock for a load of heavy stuff.

"You don't want all that on do you, Kelly?" one of the loaders asked.

"Put 'er on!" Kelly grumbled impatiently. "And get a move on; I'm two hours late now!"

"But, Kelly, that team can't pull all that up there this time of the year. Why, they can't even roll it on the level!"

"What in the blazes do you know about it?" Kelly roared. "Load it, you—!"

The man moved to obey but when Kelly turned to his team the man whispered to his companion. The other nodded and without further argument they began to load.

KELLY made his final inspection and turned to mount the wagon. This was their opportunity. One of the men ducked under the wagon and hooked the heavy log chain, which they had previously fastened to a post, around the rear axle.

The wagon moved forward a foot and stopped. Kelly shouted, swore and cracked his whip. The mules strained and lunged but the wagon would not budge. The loader who had argued with Kelly could hold a straight face no longer; he began to laugh.

Like a cat Kelly was off the wagon and looking for the trouble. He saw the chain and his roar could be heard all over town. He took a step toward the

## Livestock Loans to help YOU!

Our population is increasing rapidly, beef is fast becoming the nation's favorite meat, per capita meat consumption is zooming. . . .

All this points to the need for even greater livestock production!

If you operate in the Rocky Mountain area and need livestock financing, see The Denver National Bank. Our Livestock representatives will be glad to work with you at any time.



# WATCH FOR NORELL REGISTERED HEREFORD BULLS

at the

## NATIONAL WESTERN

Denver — Jan. 13-21

These bulls are the same type and breeding as those that we have been using to produce the calves that have made the following record.

In 1947 our second place Hereford calves at Chicago sold for \$60.00 per cwt.—a world record for that time.

In 1948 our fourth place Hereford steer calves at Chicago sold second high. One of these steers was Grand Champion Hereford Steer at the Indiana State Fair this fall. Our heifer calves were judged Champion Heifers and sold for \$50.00 per cwt.—a record that still stands.

At Kansas City in 1948 we had second in the heavyweight class and the first in the light class. One of the latter loads was Grand Champion at the Sterling, Illinois, Fair this fall with three of the others in second, third and fourth places.

You can see these bulls now at the Carl Taussig, Jr., ranch near Boulder or watch for them at the National Western.

**G. Dewey Norell  
& Sons**

COLLBRAN, COLO.

SIZE  
BONE  
SCALE  
MILKING ABILITY

**OXO Sizable** HEREFORDS  
LOCATED IN MONTANA'S FAMOUS BITTERROOT VALLEY

BEAU DONALD PANAMA  
BLOOD LINES

Drop in at the ranch  
anytime

**OXO Hereford Ranch** Stevensville,  
Mont.

READ THE PRODUCER ADS—  
THEY'RE NEWS, TOO!

loaders; then his eyes lit on the axe strapped to the side of the wagon. Wrenching it free he started toward the man who had laughed.

The loader vaulted a fence, ducked around a couple of cabins and over another fence. Kelly followed, gaining steadily. He held the axe high, ready to strike. Circling a house, the loader ducked under a clothesline as Kelly was preparing to sink the axe into his skull.

A savage jerk on the axe spun Kelly around. He went down with the laden line on top of him. He swore and started clawing his way out from under the wet clothes. Just as he was getting his head clear there was a shrill scream and what he took for a mule kicked him in the side of the head. He sprawled again.

Bridget had her Irish up and she forgot, and wouldn't have cared had she remembered, that this was the man Irish Kelly had ordered handled with gloves. Whenever Kelly's head came into view she clipped it with a broom, meanwhile giving free rein to an unbridled tongue. When he ceased to struggle she held the broom handle firmly against his stomach and gave him his orders.

ALL morning businessmen stared in consternation as Kelly slaved on Bridget's back porch. From time to time they sent delegations to reason with her. But Bridget turned a deaf ear to their pleadings. Meanwhile she stood guard over Kelly while all the little Bridgets clustered around the tub, hunting dirty spots for Kelly to rub.

The Super's buckboard was hitched before the mine office but he was reluctant to start before Kelly arrived. He hated to meet the big wagon on the

narrow road, so he delayed, nervously pacing the office floor. Finally he could wait no longer. Kelly or no Kelly, he climbed into the buckboard and headed for town. He was due at Bridget's for a belated St. Patrick's dinner.

Mile after mile his anxiety grew. Kelly was way overdue now. At any moment he expected to round a curve and see the wreckage of the outfit on the rocks below.

At the outskirts of town he questioned several boys. "Sure," one answered. "Kelly chopped down Bridget's clothesline and she's making him wash all the clothes again."

Kelly the Super waited to hear no more. His remarks concerning that woman were lost in the thunder of hoofs and the clatter of the wagon as he whipped the team into a wild run toward town. He arrived just in time to see Kelly, sitting astride his tall pony, parade down main street again. He looked neither right or left as, with a proud, mincing step, the pony carried him farther and farther away. The Super watched him until he was just a blur against the setting sun. Then even that faded and the Frenchman named Kelly had gone back to the land from whence he came. Kelly the Super shook his head dolefully, tied his team, and headed for Bridget's.

### FOR THE RANCH BOOKSHELF

Progress in the production of alfalfa hay (increased 50 per cent in the past 10 years) is marked in the new revised edition of the Farmers' Bulletin, "Growing Alfalfa," put out by the USDA. Ask for Bulletin F. B. 1722; it's free from the Office of Information, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C., or from congressmen.



The main picture shows the traditional pre-Christmas Smithfield Show at Earls Court, London. On the left are the cattle judging rings; on the right, agricultural machinery is displayed. The inset is a picture of the first prize, best steer in show and supreme champion beast of the show. He is a crossbred from an Aberdeen-Angus father and crossbred Angus and Shorthorn mother.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER



## PERSONAL MENTION . . .

Former American National President A. D. Brownfield of Deming, N. M., has been elected president of the National Advisory Council, Bureau of Land Management, in a meeting at Denver, Dec. 4-5.

We like the characteristic honesty and modesty with which Albert K. Mitchell accepted the praise of a group of men prominent in the livestock and meat industry at the hanging of his portrait at the Saddle and Sirloin Club, Chicago. Responding, he said that his contribution to the industry had been one of the greatest pleasures that can come to any man. "It has been a service of love and I have enjoyed every minute of it. I was born under a lucky star. I had all the advantages. There was no reason why I should not have contributed to the industry with the good education and the background that I had and the pleasure I have had in working for the industry."

Dr. Jim Jacks, recently retired from Cutter Laboratories in Berkeley, has been appointed fieldman for the California Cattlemen's Association. We understand he will assume his duties Feb. 1. He was graduated in 1911 from the San Francisco Veterinary College, practiced until 1914, then went with the government in the Bureau of Animal Industry and a little later started work for Cutter Laboratories. He had been with the Cutter people just short of 30 years.

New officers appointed for the 1950 International Live Stock Exposition and Horse Show are Jess Andrew, West Point, Ind., president, and Albert K. Mitchell, Albert, N. M., past president of the American National, vice-president. Re-elected were Henry W. Marshall, Lafayette, Ind., chairman of the board; O. T. Henkle, Chicago, treasurer, and William E. Ogilvie, manager.

Archie B. Campbell, well known cattle and sheep man of Hanna, Wyo., and Mrs. Campbell took advantage of an early-December visit to Denver to come into the association office and make their arrangements personally for going to the Miami convention.

Effective Jan. 1, 1950, Warren T. Murphy is the newly appointed field representative in the Colorado River Basin and Intermountain area, with headquarters at Salt Lake City. He will represent the USDA on the Pacific Southwest Federal Inter-Agency Technical Committee.

Efforts of Jake Schneider of Sloughhouse, Calif., retiring vice-president of the California Cattlemen's Association, on behalf of his association and the cattlemen of the National and the CCA were recognized and applauded at the

recent CCA convention in San Francisco. Mr. Schneider, a CCA director, was given a rousing ovation by his fellow members.

Marion J. Webber of Custer, S. D., supervisor of the Harney National Forest for the past five years, retired on Dec. 31 after 31 years with the Forest Service.

Dr. Oren E. Herl is the new head of the division of virus-serum control of the BAI, succeeding Dr. Don I. Skidmore, who retired on Sept. 30. Dr. Herl has been with the bureau since 1916.

Brett Gray, Jr., of Rush, Colo., has been named the new secretary of the Colorado Wool Growers. He succeeds Lloyd Case of Denver.

The 10,000-acre Ken-Caryl Ranch near Littleton, Colo., was purchased recently by A. T. "Cap" McDannald from the most recent owner, Joseph N. Minnisale of Philadelphia and Denver. Mr. McDannald has other extensive livestock holdings in the South Park area.

Joe Muir, former secretary of the Washington Cattlemen's Association who has for the past five years served as extension animal husbandman with the Washington Agricultural Extension Service, has resigned, effective Dec. 31, to become county farm adviser in charge of livestock in California's Monterey County, with headquarters at Salinas.

More than a million pairs of western boots are being sold annually, says Dean Hyer, who ought to know since he is himself a third-generation bootmaker. His family (the C. H. Hyer and Sons firm of Olathe, Kan.) has been making western boots for 75 years, and his father, C. A. Hyer, recalled recently that he had taken the boot measurements of Buffalo Bill when he was only eight years old. You can just about write your own ticket in the way of design these days, and the company has made thousands of patterns since it turned out its first special order of that kind in 1913. As for the boots themselves, the high instep is said to be disappearing, and the feet becoming longer and flatter.

## Government Jobs Open

The U. S. Civil Service Commission announces an "agriculturist" examination for filling positions in Washington, D. C., throughout the United States and in some foreign countries. Yearly salaries range from \$3,825 to \$10,000. Complete information and application forms are obtainable at most first- and second-class post offices, from Civil Service regional offices or the commission itself, Washington 25, D. C.

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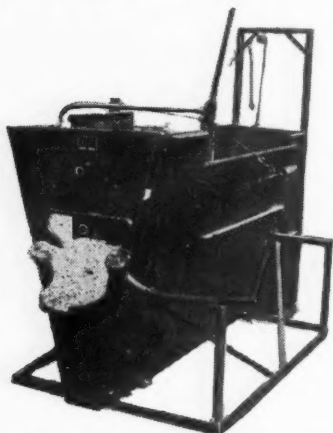
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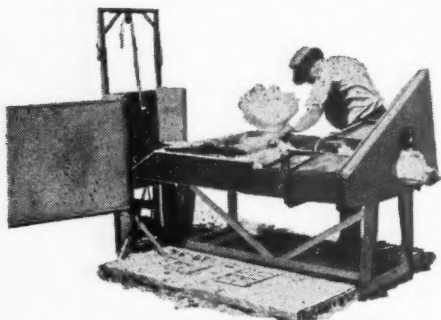
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PRODUCER ADS BRING RESULTS

## Letters

To THE EDITOR (Cont. from Page 4)

hogging it with a bunch of hogs right in the field. Good sale of those steers; anyway, enough to see the Hereford 4-H steer take the grand championship—that's the kind to raise . . . May see you at the January Western in Denver.—Adolph Danielson, Mercer County, N. D.

**IT'S COLD OUT THERE**—Had our first snow and blizzard the 13th of this month; about 4 to 5 inches of snow fell and the temperature has hung around zero since. Livestock in very good condition; plenty of hay and grass.—Linn Bros., Ziebach County, S. D.

## Deaths

**Dr. Rice P. Steddum:** Retired since 1934 after serving nearly 25 years as the first chief of the meat inspection division, BAI, at his home in Lebanon, O. Dr. Steddum was 85.

**Henry Levy:** Widely known in the cattle and sheep industry and a member of H. Moffat Company, in San Mateo, Calif., following a heart attack.

**Heber Hord:** Member of a pioneer Nebraska ranching family, at the age of 72, in Central City, Nebr. Mr. Hord owned ranches in the Sandhills section and was president of a large grain elevator firm.

## Letter from Skull Creek

DEAR EDITOR:

You being the editor of the PRODUCER can probably write letters about as good as I can, but I hope you don't perspire as much as I do when you write. When I get through with this letter and take off my hat my head will be wringing wet and my body will be covered with a rash like as if I have been eating strawberries. It is probably because I am not used to thinking so much at one time. My wife, Hazel, can figure or write all day without sweating but as I have told you before she is a whole lot smarter than you or me. Guess women are made that way. I mean they don't sweat very much when they are really bright.

Winter has finally arrived as snow and cold weather are here and believe me we are sure busy feeding. The women folks only shipped out 50 head, just enough to help out on expenses. They will soon have this herd built up again to about all the ranch will run. They say they are going to buy a few more young white face bulls at the stock show in Denver this month if they can find some they like, and I guess they can. I suppose Tex and me will have to dress up and go in with them, but I'd rather not. I don't like sleeping in those hotels and I don't like that restaurant grub any to well. Also my feet get so tired trudging from store to store on those cement side walks. I don't see why a certain president while he was building out houses on the farms and ranches all over the U. S. didn't take his C. C. C. men to the towns and put some soft coating on their side walks. Guess he would have if he had thought of it.

You probably think I am going to tell all about the Christmas party at the school house again this year. Well I am not. Mollie and Hazel say that they have acquired a reputation for dignity on this ranch that must be maintained, say there will be no more monkey business by any of their men. They donated to the party but kept their bunk house crew at home. We

haven't heard but suppose the party was all serene. The cook got up a fine dinner that day, 2 big turkeys with trimmings. We were all invited to the women's quarters after dinner where they had a tree and the presents were given out. All the presents were trifling but Tex and I will sure have to squander a lot on Mollie and Hazel when we go to the stock show. The women say they will pay the hotel and eats as that can be added to the government's deficit, as we are going on ranch business. This may be a rambling sort of a letter as my brain seems to be wagging back and forth like a pendulum to night but I guess it is nothing unusual.

The cook's leg is about entirely well again. You remember he broke it trying to shoot a flying saucer. It looks like McDowd set it some what out of plum but it seems to work pretty good. McDowd says not to blame him as his (I mean the cook's) legs never were straight. Says the cook was born over in Utah where they had to ride so far horse back to get any place and that probably caused it. I don't know.

Another thing I got for Christmas I might as well tell about. It was a large book full of beautiful pictures and tells all about life on a south sea isle. Guess Hazel has not forgotten what that dreamy eyed simple psycho-analyst told her that time about subduing me and making me become a real husband by taking me on a long honeymoon to some palm fringed atoll in the south seas. If these pictures are genuine I might as well go, but Tex says to me: Bill, you will probably get sea sick and might even die and be buried far out on some lonesome sea; he says it might be better if I should succome to her wiles and attractions and give my self up here among these fair fields and forests that I love so well and call home. My subterranean mind agrees with him.

Did you follow me?

Yours truly,

WILLIAM (BILL) WESCOTT.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER





Jan. 5-7, 1950—53RD ANNUAL CONVENTION AMERICAN NATIONAL LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION, MIAMI, FLORIDA.

Jan. 13-21—National Western Stock Show, Denver, Colo.

Jan. 18-19—Mississippi Cattlemen's Assn. convention, Jackson, Miss.

Feb. 24-25—Convention, Arizona Cattle Growers, Globe.

Mar. 14-16 — Convention, Kansas Livestock Assn., Topeka.

Mar. 18—11th spring bull sale, Idaho Cattlemen's Assn., Twin Falls.

Mar. 26-28—36th annual convention, New Mexico Cattle Growers Assn., Albuquerque.

Mar. 27-28 — Convention, Idaho Cattlemen's Assn., Boise.

Apr. 1-6—Grand National Junior Livestock Exposition, San Francisco.

May 8-10—37th convention, Oregon Cattlemen's Assn., Klamath Falls.

June 8-10—Convention, North Dakota Stockmen's Assn., Dickinson.

## CHICAGO LIVESTOCK PRICES

	Dec. 20, 1949	Dec. 20, 1948
Steers—Choice	\$32.50-41.00	\$30.00-35.50
Steers—Good	27.00-36.00	25.50-32.00
Steers—Medium	20.50-28.00	22.00-26.50
Vealers—Gd.-Ch.	27.00-29.00	30.00-32.00
Calves—Gd.-Ch.	23.00-27.00	24.00-30.00
F&S. Strs.—Gd.-Ch.	21.00-26.00	23.00-26.50
F&S. Strs.—Cm.-Md.	17.00-21.50	18.00-23.00
Hogs—(200-240 lbs.)	15.25-16.50	20.50-22.00
Lams—Gd.-Ch.	19.50-23.00	24.00-25.00
Ewes—Gd.-Ch.	10.00-13.00	10.25-11.00

## WHOLESALE DRESSED MEATS

	(New York)	Dec. 20, 1949	Dec. 17, 1948
Steer—Ch.		\$54.00-57.00	\$48.50-51.00
Steer—Gd.		41.00-46.00	40.00-44.00
Steer—Com.		34.00-39.00	36.00-40.00
Cow—Commercial		29.00-33.00	33.00-35.00
Veal—Choice		46.00-48.00	50.00-52.00
Veal—Good		42.00-46.00	44.00-50.00
Lamb—Choice		38.00-45.00	41.00-46.00
Pork Loin—8-12 lbs.		35.00-36.00	40.00-42.00

## FEDERALLY INSP. SLAUGHTER

	(In Thousands)	11 Months
	November	Ended November
	1949	1948
Cattle	1,116	1,151
Calves	585	614
Hogs	6,003	5,425
Sheep	1,060	1,443
		11,079
		14,014

## COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS

	(In thousands of pounds)	Dec. 1	Nov. 1	Dec. 1	Dec. 1
		1949	1949	1948	Avg.
Frozen Beef		76,464	60,909	95,833	113,640
Cured Beef		10,852	8,812	14,754	11,838
Total Beef		281,202	209,687	310,706	275,891
Lamb, Mutton		9,686	8,222	23,305	18,110
Lard and Rend.					
Pork Fat		38,285	38,320	77,021	68,181
Total Poultry		266,084	211,517	171,472	275,697

## SELENIUM SUBJECT OF BOOK

A book treating of the selenium problem, which is of interest to many livestock men of the western states, is now available. However, since only 750 copies were published, those who would like copies must obtain them before this limited supply is exhausted. The book has 292 pages, illustrated, and is titled "Selenium: Its Geological Occurrence and Its Biological Effect in Relation to Botany, Chemistry, Agriculture, Nutrition and Medicine," by Sam F. Trelease and Orville A. Beath, research chemist at Wyoming University, Laramie. Price, \$5.50.

January, 1950

## NEW SPEAKER-WRITER KIT

A handy, pocket-sized, 112-page book called "Roundup of Cattle Facts and Figures" has just come off the press. It is a compilation of information about the cattle industry; a revised and abridged edition of the 1948 speakers' and writers' kit which the public relations committee of the American National put out and which was so popular. We anticipate even a more enthusiastic acceptance of the current edition. It is a handy, indexed and departmentalized book that will prove invaluable to the stockman who wants to keep posted on his industry. The American National public relations committee has published it for the convenience of writers and speakers.

## NEW American National MEMBERS

CALIFORNIA: E. S. Beard; M. J. Bony; J. W. Dinsmore; Erreca Farms; Wayne H. Fisher; J. C. Forni; Paul Grafe; Michael Haupt; Everett F. Hill; Kenneth K. Holl; R. E. Jones; Charles Lierman; Joe E. Manker; R. D. Marshall; George Melendy Ranch; L. D. Parsons; Harold Parman; Charles W. Priddy; L. E. Sinclair; J. W. Taylor; George H. Webb; W. B. Weldon; Darrell Swang.

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WASHINGTON: O. W. Bechtol; Paul Kintschi; Harry Linden; H. P. Shattuck; Ed Tucker.

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Horse (breeding, schooling, training, sports), \$5; Rider & Driver (horses, sport, pleasure), \$5; Spokesman and Harness World (3 yrs., \$2, \$1; Eastern Breeder, \$2.

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#### Farming

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#### Pigeons

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